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SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

October 18, 1976 No. 6201

****
* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF "ON GENERAL PROGRAM"

Old Tunes of the Bourgeoisie Revamped

- The reactionary essence of "On General Program" concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing as viewed from the bourgeois rightists' "Program for Science"

by

the mass criticism group of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 5, 1976)

In these days of mourning with the deepest grief the passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, all working personnel of our Chinese Academy of Sciences resolutely respond to the call of the Party Central Committee and are resolved to turn our grief into strength, act according to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, intensify our study and deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Particularly, we must thoroughly criticize "Some Problems Concerning the Work of Science and Technology" (or "An Outline Report" for short) concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and carry the socialist revolution on the scientific and technical front through to the end.

The scientific and technical front has always been an important battlefront vehemently contended by the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. When the bourgeois rightists frenziedly attacked the Party and socialism in 1957, they dished out a so-called "Some Views on the System of Science in Our Country" ("Program for Science" for short).

Last year, when the arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing launched a vengeful counter-attack on the great proletarian cultural revolution, he inspired the concoction of "An Outline Report." By comparing and analyzing these two big poisonous weeds in light of the reality of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the scientific and

technical front, we can see more clearly the counter-revolutionary essence of the "Outline Report," deepen our understanding of Chairman Mao's series of important instructions including that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party," and further raise our consciousness in waging struggle against the capitalist-roaders.

Although the "Program for Science" and the "Outline Report" came forward at different times, they both were products of the bourgeoisie's acute struggle against the proletariat in the realm of the superstructure. They are identical as far as their reactionary essence is concerned.

In its first article delineating its purpose, the "Program for Science" used the slogan of "protecting the scientists" to attack the dictatorship of the proletariat, sow discord in the relations between the intellectuals and the Party and instigate the intellectuals to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat. Protagonists of the bourgeois rightists outspokenly alleged that the "Program for Science" "has blazed a new trail for mutual supervision." Obviously, by "blazing a new trail," they precisely meant taking the old capitalist road. They vainly attempted to use this reactionary program to capture the scientific and technical battlefront, and hence usurp state power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

Shortly after Teng Hsiao-p'ing dished out the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," he inspired the concoction of the big poisonous weed, "An Outline Report," and declared that "this document is very important because it not only can control the Academy of Sciences but also is applicable to scientific and technical circles, educational circles and other departments as a whole." The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts on the scientific and technical front even baldly declared: "Don't mention the dictatorship of the proletariat on the scientific and technical front." They also nonsensically said that with the dictatorship of the proletariat enforced on the scientific and technical front, the intellectuals would be made the "target of dictatorship."

Teng Hsiao-p'ing plotted to use this reactionary program to "make a big breach" on the scientific and technical front and thereby to realize the all-round capitalist restoration. One party wanted to use the "Program for Science" to "blaze a new trail," and the other party wanted to use the "Outline Report" to "make a big breach." This clearly shows how important a position the two big poisonous weeds occupied in the conspiratorial activities of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party to restore capitalism. It also shows that they were major steps schemed by the bourgeoisie to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat under different circumstances.

Praising the past, finding fault with the present and opposing Party leadership are the tactics habitually used by the bourgeoisie for advocating restoration and regression. On this question, the "Program for Science" and the "Outline Report" are identical.

Flaunting the tattered banner of "pleading for the people" and with an ulterior object in view, the bourgeois rightists slandered that "scientific research has been disrupted in continuity," and arrogantly cried that only they could "correct the deviation and tidy up the situation."

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, this restoration zealot who attempted to turn back the wheel of history, also maliciously smeared the excellent situation in our country and slandered that scientific research "has been greatly weakened and disrupted in continuity" since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Assuming the posture of "savior," he clamored for carrying out so-called "all-round rectification" in a vain attempt to "rectify" away all the fruits of victory of the socialist revolution on the scientific and technical front.

The bourgeois rightists vociferously cried that "the laymen cannot lead the experts." They alleged that leadership in scientific work "should gradually take shape in practical work, and we must not subjectively specify in advance who is the leader or the 'locomotive'." Moreover, they called on the Party to delegate power to those "scientists who are capable of leading scientific research."

Speaking in a tone similar to that of the bourgeois rightists in those years, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles openly advocated that leadership should be exercised by the "acknowledged top-notch authorities in scientific circles." They even yelled: "Party secretaries should not issue orders, otherwise, they would give blind guidance in less serious cases and wreck the cause in serious ones." "Since they are not good at technical and vocational work, they should let others do it."

Both the bourgeois rightists and the capitalist-roaders within the Party vainly attempt to abolish the leadership of the Party over scientific and technical work, and their common goal is to enforce the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and turn the scientific and technical battlefront forever into the unified empire dominated by bourgeois intellectuals.

In what direction and along what road should science and technology develop? This is determined by the social system. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, science and technology must be "turned from the tool of capitalism into the tool of socialism." (Lenin: "Speech at the First Congress of the National Economic Committee," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 572) However, the "Program for Science" suggested that "scientific research should be carried out in a scattered and spontaneous manner," arrangements should be made "according to people," and "research should be done where scientists are." It is quite obvious that they openly opposed making scientific research work serve the socialist revolution and socialist construction and advocated completely adopting the set of methods used in capitalist countries in a vain attempt to basically change the orientation of scientific research in our country.

Harping on the old tune of the "Program for Science," the "Outline Report" wildly publicizes "small-scale collective undertakings" and "thorough study and scrutiny by individuals," and bitterly hates the socialist new

things which have emerged since the start of the great cultural revolution, such as sending out scientists and technicians and inviting people to practice integration with the masses of workers and peasants in diverse ways and open-door scientific research. It advocates going all out to oppose the policy of making scientific research serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers and of combining scientific research with produtive labor in a vain attempt to make science and technology serve their restoration of capitalism.

Whether or not it is necessary to rely on the broad masses in developing science and technology is a question of principle concerning the line. The mounting of the scientific and technical stage by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to carry out a large-scale mass movement for scientific experiment is a most important feature in developing science and technology in our socialist country. However, the "Program for Science" publicized that the development of science and technology can only depend on those "scientists who have already scored certain achievements," or a small number of bourgeois experts and "authorities." Teng Hsiao-p'ing even nonsensically said that "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative." He and his ilk slandered that the worker-peasant-soldier scientists and technicians "have inadequate knowledge of scientific theories and their further development is impeded by certain limitations." They advocated the need "to take the research personnel as the center." This has fully bared their bourgeois overlord attitude toward the worker-peasant-soldier masses. From this it can be seen that both the bourgeois rightists and the capitalist-roaders within the Party are fundamentally antagonistic to the worker-peasant-soldier masses.

The bourgeoisie also fanatically boycotts and opposes our efforts to bring up a huge contingent of proletarian intellectuals and our efforts to transform old intellectuals and guide them to take the "red-and-expert" road. The "Program for Science" alleged that as "excessive social activities" led to "lack of" time for scientific research, and that "scientists should be permanently excused from social activities and administrative work." The capitalist-roaders within the Party slandered the Party's ideological and political work of "undermining scientific research," and attacked the study of revolutionary theories and participation in political activities and collective productive labor as "exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies." Teng Hsiao-p'ing even barefacedly advocated that "White expertise" "should be cherished and praised." They advertised the "White-and-expert road" in the name of "concern," but in fact they wanted to lead the scientists and technicians astray and turn them into instruments for restoring capitalism.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Natural science should transform the natural world under the command of social science." The bourgeois rightists were very fearful of and hostile to the use of Marxism to occupy the scientific and technical battlefront and guide natural science research. In the "Program for Science," they openly advanced the reactionary notion of restoring bourgeois social science, attacked us of "at times taking policy actions or government statutes for objective laws," clamored that they

"should be approached for views on government policies and statutes," and vainly attempted to place social science and natural science and even the formulation of policies and statutes under the guidance of reactionary bourgeois social science.

The "Outline Report" has replayed these worn-out tunes. Under the pretext that "philosophy cannot replace natural science," its concocters criticize the use by scientists of Marxism to guide scientific research as "simply relying on general philosophical principles to deduce conclusions for specific scientific problems." Teng Hsiao-p'ing's attempt to open the floodgates for idealism, metaphysics and all other bourgeois ideologies and lead scientific research work is entirely a pipedream.

From the above analysis, it can be clearly seen that the "Outline Report" concocted on Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instructions is nothing but a refurbished version of the "Program for Science" under new conditions. In essence, what it peddles is the same trash that was peddled by the bourgeois rightists 18 years ago and had long ago been swept onto the garbage pile of history.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." When we study this scientific thesis of Chairman Mao's and analyze the "Outline Report" concocted on Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instructions by comparing it with the "Program for Science" dished out by the bourgeois rightists in 1957, we can see more clearly that the bourgeois inside the Party like Teng Hsiao-p'ing and more insidious, crafty and dangerous than the bourgeoisie outside the Party.

The "Program for Science" was a black banner openly hoisted by the protagonists of the bourgeoisie outside the Party "to rival" the Party. The "Outline Report" concocted on Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instructions and his various revisionist absurdities and reactionary acts have said precisely what the bourgeois outside the Party have in mind but dare not to air, and have done what they want to do but are unable to carry out. The counter-revolutionary revisionist line pursued by Teng Hsiao-p'ing represents in a concentrated way the interests and hopes of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. In the course of practicing revisionism, the bourgeois in the Party, unlike those bourgeois rightists in the past who made open attacks on the Party, have adopted the covert counter-revolutionary tactics of waving a red flag to oppose the red flag.

In the course of its concoction, the "Outline Report" faithfully embodied Teng Hsiao-p'ing's sinister instruction of "rounding the angles while keeping to the principle." It was "rounded" to become a typical revisionist master-piece in the guise of Marxist phrases. Teng Hsiao-p'ing had planned to convene a national conference on science and technology as soon as the "Outline Report" was "adopted" so that it could be officially and mandatorily put into practice throughout the country. He also planned to go further in "transforming" other spheres of the superstructure. This shows that the capitalst-roaders--particularly the arch capitalist-roaders within the Party--are more dangerous and deceptive because they can formulate and

enforce through organizational channels from top to bottom the revisionist program, line and policies in the name of the Party and under the cloak of Marxism after they have usurped a portion of Party and state power. They are indeed more ferocious than the capitalists.

It is a general tendency of social development that the proletariat will surely defeat the bourgeoisie and socialism will surely triumph over capitalism. The "Program for Science" and the "Outline Report" are the reflection of the death-bed struggle of the bourgeoisie, the ignominious records of the defeat of the bourgeoisie in its test of strength with the proletariat in the sphere of science and technology and even the whole realm of the superstructure. From here, we see again that "regression eventually produces the reverse of what its promoters intend. There is no exception to this rule either in modern or in ancient times, in China or elsewhere." At present under the excellent situation that great victories have been won in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and carry forward the proletarian spirit of making thoroughgoing revolution. We must fully understand the prolonged historical phenomenon that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road," firmly establish the notion of waging protracted struggle against the capitalist-roaders, and carry through to the end the task of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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CRITICISM OF "REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRY"

Enterprise Management Means Waging Class Struggle

- a criticism of the so-called "Rectification of Enterprise Management" in the "Regulations for Industry"

by

the Worker-Theorist Group of the Peking Northern Suburb Timber Mill

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 3, 1976)

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao will forever live in our hearts and the radiance of the ever-victorious Mao Tsetung thought will forever illuminate our road of advance. We have conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's important instructions on the socialist education movement, and we deeply realize that Chairman Mao's instructions are forever our powerful ideological weapons for defeating the bourgeoisie inside the Party, combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Management itself is a matter of socialist education." This clearly tells us that socialist enterprise management is an acute class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and that the main target of struggle is "those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road." We use this Marxist-sharp weapon to dissect and analyze the item of "rectification of enterprise management" in the "Regulations for Industry" concocted under Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instructions and expose its reactionary essence in opposing the participation of workers in enterprise management. This is very essential to understanding more clearly the nature and tasks of socialist enterprise management, heightening consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and insisting on the participation of workers in enterprise management.

Marxism holds that under the conditions of the existence of classes and class struggle, enterprise management always has a vivid class character. To discuss enterprise management, it is necessary to discuss which class should take over management power and the basic question of how to handle the interrelations between people. In the item of "rectification of enterprise management" in the "Regulations for Industry," there is not a word about "management itself is a matter of socialist education," about class struggle and about the handling of the interrelations between people in enterprise management. It talks only about enterprise management for solving production problems, or for handling relations between people and things. Although "Regulations for Industry" also outwardly says that "the workers must take part in enterprise management," it avoids the discussion of the basic question that the working masses must take over leadership and power of management and supervision. In this way, the class nature of enterprise management is deliberately covered up, and the extreme importance of the participation of the working masses in enterprise management and taking over enterprise leadership is fundamentally negated.

In his analysis of capitalist enterprise management, Marx pointed out: "The capitalists' management is not only a kind of special function which emerges from the nature of the process of social labor and belongs to the process of social labor, but is at the same time also a function of the process for exploiting social labor." ("Das Kapital," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XXIII, p. 368) This clearly tells us that capitalist enterprise management is essential for the organization and realization of social production, and is even more essential for realizing the exploitation and oppression of the working masses by the capitalists in possession of the means of production. In the last analysis, capitalist enterprise management is for fulfilling "the functions of capital." (Ibid., p. 367) Therefore, Lenin said: "What the capitalists care for is how to implement management for the purpose of plunder and how to carry out plunder by means of management." ("How To Organize Competition?" Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 395) This is a most clearcut and profound revelation of the class character of capitalist enterprise management.

Socialist enterprise management likewise has a vivid class character. It is determined by the principal contradiction of socialist society, that is, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The proletariat has to run enterprises according to the need of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, persist in continuing the revolution and keep to the socialist orientation; the bourgeoisie inside the Party wants to run enterprises according to their desire for restoring capitalism, practice revisionism and change the socialist nature of the enterprises. Therefore, the socialist enterprises are full of the heated struggle between the two classes and the two lines. The class nature of socialist enterprise management is to take over this tool of enterprise management to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and to handle the interrelations of people or class relations according to the demand for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Consequently, enterprise management is by no means purely a question of management of production or an economic problem, but mainly a question of class struggle, a question of struggle between the broad masses of workers and the capitalist-roaders, and is a socialist revolution.

Chairman Mao commented on "the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," issued the call for learning from Tach'ing in industry, gave important instructions on the socialist education movement, and clearly pointed out the correct orientation for the development of socialist industry in our country, including the proper implementation of enterprise management. After the great cultural revolution, our plant followed Chairman Mao's teachings, consistently adhered to "the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," learned the Tach'ing experience, persistently took class struggle as the key link, adhered to the Party's basic line, persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticized the bourgeoisie and revisionism and carried out struggle-criticism-transformation in the enterprise, thereby bringing a new look to enterprise management, greatly changing the interrelations of people and strengthening the status of the workers as masters. The broad masses of workers grasped important matters, paid attention to the line and at all times firmly kept to the socialist orientation of running enterprises.

In 1973, when capital construction was underway in the plant, some cadres adopted the method of "contracting for labor on a small scale," and hoped to bring into play so-called workers' "enthusiasm." The comrades of the workers management group thought this was a variety of "material incentives" and helped the Party committee to organize in good time the criticism of the revisionist enterprise line, thus further guiding all to distinguish between the right and wrong lines, and heightening their political consciousness. The comrades of the Party committee said with deep thought: "The orientation and line of making the broad masses of workers manage the enterprise is of extremely great signficance to insuring consistent adherence to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thus enabling enterprise leadership to be kept firmly in the hands of the Marxists and the broad masses of workers!"

Teng Hsiao-p'ing obstinately took the reactionary stand of the bureaucratic class, wantonly vilified the participation of the workers in enterprise management as "making a mess of things" and "a habit of long-standing difficult to break." This was his vain attempt to abolish the workers' leadership and power of management and supervision in the plants, incorporate enterprise management into the revisionist orbit and prepare conditions for capitalist restoration. Having been tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers saw through at once Teng Hsiao-p'ing's wolfish ambition in "rectifying enterprise management" and resolutely worked against him. When Teng Hsiao-p'ing pushed the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" and called for "all-round rectification" and vengeful counter-attack against the great cultural revolution, the workers management group helped the Party committee tightly grasp class struggle and education in the Party's basic line, thus checking the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and consolidating and developing the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution. This precisely shows that the participation of the broad masses of workers in enterprise management is an effective measure for preventing the capitalist-roaders from carrying out activities of restoration and regression. Just as what Lenin pointed out: "If all really take part in state administration, capitalism cannot retain its hold." ("The State and Revolution," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 257)

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What Does Strengthening of Professional Management Imply?

by

The Political and Economy Class of the July 21 Workers' College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 3, 1976)

The "Regulations for Industry" concocted under Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instructions wantonly vilifies the participation of workers in enterprise management as "chaotic and disorderly," and wildly advocates the need to establish "an independent system for directing the management of production" and "a strong and unyielding functional organization." It is quite evident that its intention is to strengthen professional management. What does this matter imply? It is very necessary to dissect and analyze it and bring it to light.

Professional management has a class character. In capitalist enterprises, some people are assigned to managerial posts, and they perform mental labor to lead, organize and supervise production on behalf of the capitalists, while the broad masses of workers are assigned to do manual labor, and they are the led, dominated and enslaved. Regarding this kind of professional management with the minority controlling the majority, Marx long ago pointed out: This means that the capitalists "assign to specially employed workers the function of exercising direct and constant supervision over individual workers and groups of workers," so that they may, like "officers (managers) and non-commissioned officers (foremen) in industry, guide in the name of capital the process of labor. Supervisory work is fixed as their special duty." ("Das Kapital," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XXIII, p. 369) This has vividly revealed the class origin and class essence of professional management, which is a tool for the exploitation and oppression of workers by capitalists.

In socialist society, due to the establishment of socialist public ownership, fundamental changes have occurred in the nature of enterprise management. The basic interests of the broad masses of workers and the management personnel are identical, and the relationship between them should be an equal one. However, because there are still differences between mental and manual labor as well as bourgeois rights in the historical period of socialism, therefore between the professional management personnel and the broad masses of workers, there are in fact still inequalities, and the relations between the two are essentially still class relations. The practice of integration of mass management with professional management during the great cultural revolution is for restricting the bourgeois rights which still exist seriously in the interrelations of people.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao pointed out in his important instruction on socialist education movement: "If the managerial staff do not join the workers on the shop floor, work, study and live with them and modestly learn one or more skills from them, then they will find

themselves locked in acute class struggle with the working class all their lives and in the end are bound to be overthrown as bourgeois by the working class." Chairman Mao has thoroughly revealed the class nature of professional management which does not work, study and live with the workers, and pointed out clearly that the relationship between the manager and the managed one of acute class antagonism. If the leading cadres and management staff of enterprises do not change this state of divorcement from the masses and productive labor, and continue to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights in this connection, then, their professional management will once again become the power by means of which capital dominates labor and they will become "bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers." Hence, while it is necessary to realize the inevitability of professional management, it is even more necessary to realize its drawbacks and to restrict it under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

However, all revisionists invariably make every effort to cover up the class nature of professional management and its drawbacks. The "Regulations for Industry" concocted under Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instructions, emphasize by all means production management, and nonsensically says that "it is essential at any time, even after ten thousand years." To tell the truth, this is to use the inevitability of professional management as a pretext to discriminate against the participation of workers in enterprise management, so as to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights, place leadership and the power of management and supervision under the control of capitalist-roaders in the enterprise, and turn socialist ownership into capitalist ownership controlled by capitalist-roaders.

To forbid the strengthening of professional management in socialist enterprises seeks not to abolish professional management, but to restrict its defects and wipe out step by step the soil and conditions for the capitalist-roaders to restore capitalism. The practice of our plant shows that so long as we conscientiously follow the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" commented on by Chairman Mao, take class struggle as the key link, resolutely stand for the participation of cadres in collective productive labor and of workers in management, keep to the road of integration of technicians with the masses of workers and correctly orient the relationship between professional management and mass management, we will be able to place the power of enterprise management in the firm grip of the genuine Marxists and the broad masses of workers.

* * *

LITERATURE AND ART

Reveal Their Essence and Lash Their Soul

- casual comments on the portrayal of negative models of capitalist-roaders

by

Yang Chih-ching (杨治经)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 21, 1976)

In order to profoundly reflect the struggle waged by proletarian revolutionaries against capitalist-roaders, literary and art works must properly portray the negative artistic models of capitalist-roaders. This can better bring out by contrast proletarian heroes with a high awareness of the two-line struggle as well as help people thoroughly recognize the features of capitalist-roaders through artistic images. Therefore, the following aspects merit our attention:

First, it is necessary to vividly and accurately reveal the essential characteristics of capitalist-roaders.

In actual life, capitalist-roaders have their different specific conditions. For example, some are class alien elements who have sneaked into the Party, some are capitalist-roaders evolved from bourgeois democrats and some are new poisonous bacteria from the old soil. Literary works can depict their various crimes, for example, corruption and degeneration, violation of laws and discipline, oppression of the masses, extravagance, etc. However, what is most fundamental is that the writers must firmly grasp the capitalist-roaders' fundamental characteristic of frantically pushing the revisionist line and stubbornly taking the capitalist road. Only this kind of thorough probing and emphatic portrayal can reveal the political essence of the capitalist-roaders and grasp the characteristics of their disposition, so as to make the images of capitalist-roaders clear-cut and prominent and thus better play the role of teachers by negative example. Otherwise, they could only be portrayed as models of bad elements or criminals, but not as models of capitalist-roaders.

In the first draft of the full length novel A Thousand Layers of Waves, the writer depicted with much effort the capitalist-roader Kuo Huai's pursuit of the bourgeois way of life but failed to clearly bring out his characteristics as a capitalist-roader. In the final draft, the writer made drastic revisionist to emphatically reveal Kuo Huai's crimes in frantically pushing Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line and sabotaging the mechanization of agriculture and the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, thus making the image of this capitalist-roader more clearcut and prominent. Meanwhile, this has better brought out by contrast Hung Chang-ling's perseverance in consciously defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and his spirit of working against the revisionist line and going against the tide, thus giving this proletarian hero Hung Chang-ling a towering and full image with stronger artistic influence.

Second, it is necessary to emphatically reveal capitalist-roaders from the aspect of world outlook and not to simplify and stereotype them.

As representative figures of the new and old bourgeoisie inside the Party, the capitalist-roaders have the essential attributes of the bourgeoisie. A capitalist-roader is despicable and hateful because of his repulsive soul and bourgeois outlook. Therefore, there is no need to excessively portray his repulsive appearance and go for face painting. We should, with sharp touches, emphatically analyze his inner world, reveal and lash the reactionary nature of his bourgeois world outlook and use the repulsive soul of the capitalist-roader to bring out by contrast the lofty spiritual realm of the heroic figures.

The full length novel On the Eve has more outstandingly portrayed the image of this capitalist-roader Ch'en Wen-hai. He is "warm and sincere" in dealing with people and "serious and responsible" in his work. "The work plan of each term, just as the summing up of work in each term, is drafted, revised and finalized by him" and grasped to the end. However, the novel has further emphatically revealed his repulsive bourgeois soul through these outward appearances. Ch'en Wen-hai's desperate promotion of the revisionist line in education to tempt the youth to climb to the top of the bourgeois pagoda is precisely determined by his stubborn bourgeois individualist outlook. Therefore, the novel, through his "cordiality and sincerity," has further revealed the capitalist-roader's deceitfulness, and through portraying his "energy and vigor," has all the more revealed the capitalist-roader's obstinacy in practicing revisionism. In face of this strong opponent who dons the cloak of "old Party member" and "old revolutionary" and the laurels of the "most reputable middle school educationalist within the Party in the whole province," Fang Chuang-t'ao can quickly and sharply discern that the educational line pushed by him is erroneous and dares to wage a tit-for-tat struggle. In this way, the novel has used Ch'en Wen-hai's bourgeois world outlook to effectively bring out by contrast the heroic figure Fang Chuang-hai's high awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, thus giving the readers profound education and encouragement.

Third, it is necessary to graphically reveal the characteristics and laws of the activities of capitalist-roaders.

In the portrayal of the image of the capitalist-roaders, we must grasp the laws and characteristics of the class struggle in the socialist period, and profoundly reveal the acuteness, complexity and protractedness of the struggle between the proletariat and the capitalist-roaders. For example, there is a certain depth in the depiction of the characteristics and laws of the capitalist-roader Pien Szu-ts'ung's activities in the full-length novel Story of the Woodcutter. In order to push a revisionist line in running enterprises with profit as the axis and bring about capitalist restoration, Pien Szu-ts'ung not only intrigues and conspires against the revolutionary masses, but also fights a battle of wits against his companions. He even lies to his own daughter and plays a double-game. When his crimes in pushing the revisionist enterprise-running line and suppressing the revolutionary people were criticized by the masses in the stirring and seething

great cultural revolution, "a sentence: try and see, try and see is repeated over and over in his mind...." In face of this shrewd and crafty, tricky and cunning capitalist-roader, the principal heroic figure Jen Ming-yüan in the novel is not misled. With the help of the telescope and microscope of Marxism and Mao Tsetung thought, he sees through Pien Szu-ts'ung's plots, unites the broad masses of revolutionary people, wages a hand-to-hand struggle against Pien Szu-ts'ung and finally shatters his plot for suppressing the revolutionary people and bringing about capitalist restoration. In this way, the novel uses Pien Szu-ts'ung's deceitfulness and craftiness to bring out by contrast Jen Ming-yüan's wisdom and resourcefulness, and the counter-revolutionary characteristics of the double-dealer to bring out by contrast Jen Ming-yüan's straightforward and upright revolutionary spirit, so that the image of this proletarian hero Jen Ming-yüan is made even more clearcut and vivid.

Lu Hsün said, "Literature is militant!" In the historical period of socialism, the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road and the struggle between the proletariat and capitalist-roader will be a protracted combat task. Literary and art works must mold with wholehearted eagerness and all ways and means towering and full models of proletarian heroes that struggle against capitalist-roaders and seriously portray images of capitalist-roaders that properly bring out by contrast the heroic models. They must, through exposing the reactionary nature of capitalist-roaders, profoundly reveal the general trend of historical development--the inevitable victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, Marxism over revisionism, and socialism over capitalism, bring into full play the combat role of literature and art, and resolutely carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat!

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REMINISCENCES OF MAO TSETUNG

Labor Hero Recalls Chairman Mao's Teaching and Education

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1976)

hao shu-tsai, special labour hero of the former shensi-kansu-ningsia border region and now the secretary of the party branch of the tanshihyuan production brigade of the chiaokou people's commune, yenchang county, shensi province, wrote an article in the "people's daily" in memory of the great leader and teacher chairman mao.

the article, which is entitled "while drinking the water think of its source, continue the revolution" says: "the sons and daughters of yenan will never forget chairman mao's goodness. in october 1935 chairman mao led the central red army victoriously to northern shensi after the world-famous 25,000-li long march. i joined the red army that year, bearing the scars from the beatings by the landlord for whom my father worked as a hired farm labourer. i was determined to follow chairman mao in making revolution all my life. educated by chairman mao, i became a member of the communist party. a shepherd boy like myself was thus turned into a vanguard fighter of the proletariat.

"every bit of progress i have made over the past four decades and more is due to mao tsetung thought. when i was receiving treatment for the wounds in a field hospital in the autumn of 1938, chairman mao came personally to visit the sick and the wounded. he talked about the political and military situation and told us to be patient and get well. we were much moved. we were all from poor families and had won emancipation under his leadership. after joining the revolutionary ranks, our sole desire every time we went into battle to fight the kuomintang reactionaries and the japanese aggressors was to kill ten enemies with one bullet. now chairman mao had personally come to visit and comfort us because of these trivial wounds. how could we not have been moved excl.

"around 1940, the kuomintang reactionaries and the japanese aggressors launched frenzied armed attacks on and enforced an economic blockade against the liberated areas, which, in addition to natural disasters, caused our people serious economic difficulties. at this critical moment in the war against the japanese aggression, chairman mao issued a great call to the people in the revolutionary base areas behind the enemy lines and in the border region: 'ample food and clothing by working with our own hands'. he set

an example by his own action. people in yenan still remember that in 1942 when the production campaign was at its height, the light in his cave dwelling in yangchialing never went out. our great leader chairman mao worked day and night, charting the course for the chinese and the world revolution. during the day, he often took time out to help the villagers draw production plans sitting in front of their caves or in a corner of the fields, or he joined fighters in digging up the land beside the barracks. the armymen and civilians in the border region were greatly inspired and educated by this.

"i had the honour of seeing our great leader chairman mao once again in november 1943 at the conference of labour heroes of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region and listened to his brilliant speech 'get organized excl.' chairman mao pointed out that to organize all the forces of the people -- 'this is the only road to liberation for the people, the only road from poverty to prosperity and the only road to victory in the war of resistance.' what chairman mao said fully expressed our wishes. on the last day of the conference, chairman mao was all smiles as he went among us. he shook hands with the delegates and inquired about our work and living conditions. he encouraged us to go forward in triumph. happy at the loving care and concern showed by our great leader chairman mao, we shouted with one voice: 'long live chairman mao excl.' and 'long live the communist party of china excl.'

"we will never forget the 13 years when our great leader chairman mao lived in yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region. during the period, his living conditions were hard just the same as ours -- wearing patched clothes, eating millet and living in cave dwellings. chairman mao will always live in the hearts of us the yenan people.

"in response to the party's call, i once again made revolution in the countryside in 1955. the people of my native village and i studied together chairman mao's brilliant work "get organized", learned from the experience of other places in running agricultural cooperatives and firmly took the road of collectivization charted by chairman mao. in 1962, liu shao-chi advocated a return to individual farming in an attempt to restore capitalism in china. at that time, our production brigade took action to resist liu shao-chi's revisionist line. through the great proletarian cultural revolution, great changes took place in the mental outlook of the local people and in natural conditions. the former backward village has been turned into a socialist new village. our production has been developed and our contribution to the state is growing with each passing year.

"we are determined to turn our grief into strength, closely rally round the party central committee, carry out chairman mao's behests and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china pioneered by chairman mao. we are resolved to carry the revolutionary tradition forward and win still greater glory, persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, continue the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, grasp revolution and promote production, and, with concrete action, honour our great leader and teacher chairman mao."

People of Snail Fever-plagued County Recall
Chairman Mao's Solicitude

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6 1976)

in an article recently carried in the "people's daily", the yukiang county party committee of kiangsi province, southeast china, recalls the struggle to wipe out snail fever there under the attention of the great leader chairman mao. they expressed their resolve to turn grief into strength and honour the memory of chairman mao by deepening the revolution in public health and the movement to learn from tachai.

the article, which is entitled "carry forward the thorough revolutionary spirit of 'farewell to the god of plague'", says:

before liberation, the people suffered under the yoke of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. their lives were also seriously endangered by schistosomiasis (snail fever). in yukiang then the homes and villages were deserted and the fields choked with weeds.

"now the cock has crowed and all under heaven is bright." chairman mao and the communist party led us in standing up and achieving the liberation. under chairman mao's urging, the yukiang people launched a fight to wipe out snail fever, to build water-conservancy projects and eliminate infested places. doctors in large numbers came to the villages and visited the homes, offering their service free to cure the peasants who were suffering from the disease. they saved many of their class brothers and sisters who were in grave condition. at the time when the movement to set up agricultural producers' co-operatives was surging

forward, the great leader chairman mao issued the call "snail fever must be wiped out", which expressed the long-cherished aspiration of the people in the fever-infested areas. relying on the collective strength of the co-operatives, the yukiang people waged a people's war to bid "farewell to the god of plague". after three years of hard work they eliminated the snails and wiped out the fever, performing a near-miracle in the annals of medicine.

when on july 1, 1958 the great leader chairman mao learned that yukiang county had wiped out snail fever, thoughts thronged his mind and he found he could not sleep. looking toward the distant southern sky, he penned in his happiness "farewell to the god of plague -- two lu shih poems" in praise of the mass movement that had cleared the county of snails. preoccupation with the chinese revolution and the world revolution did not keep chairman mao from bearing constantly in mind the health of the people. he identified himself completely with them, and they and the coming generations will never forget his loving care.

the people of yukiang will never forget that it was the great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by chairman mao himself, which criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in health work of liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping and brought about the deepening of the revolution in this work in rural yukiang and the vigorous development of the co-operative medical service with a growing number of barefoot doctors of increased competence. guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the yukiang people carried forward thoroughly the spirit of ridding the county of "the god of plague", continued their hard work and succeeded in wiping out snail fever. this not only protected the health of able-bodied peasants, but also promoted the movement to learn from tachai and brought a new look to rural yukiang.

the people of lantien production brigade of the pingting people's commune had suffered a lot from the snail fever. now, the people are fit, and good harvests have been won year after year. for ten years in a row; per-hectare yields have topped six tons, the target set for the area in the "national programme for agricultural development" and have topped 7.5 tons for three years running. the paita river, where the "god of plague" once rampaged, now provides more than 10,000 hectares of farmland with clear water.

though chairman mao has left us, his brilliant thought will always guide our advance. we are determined to follow chairman mao's adjuration "act according to the principles laid down", unite with the broad masses of people and together, fight for still greater achievements in the county's socialist revolution and construction.

now apart from one standing committee member of the county party committee who stays in the office to deal with the day-to-day affairs, the 16 other standing committee members are at people's communes or production brigades working, eating and living with the commune members. together they are conscientiously studying works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, and deeply criticizing teng hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM-MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT

Peking General Knitwear Mill Workers Study
Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1976)

a mass movement to study hard marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is under way in the peking general knitwear mill. with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, the broad masses of the workers have firmly responded to the call of the central committee of the communist party of china and have pledged to carry out chairman mao's behests and to successfully advance under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, chairman mao sent commanders and fighters of the 8341 unit of the people's liberation army to the mill in june, 1967. bringing chairman mao's important instructions with them, they supported the left forces and spread mao tsetung thought, helping to bring about tremendous changes in the mill itself. chairman mao charted the course of advance in a brilliant note he wrote for the report that the mill had established a revolutionary committee.

during a critical stage in the cultural revolution, chairman mao advanced the wise policy of having workers from the peking general knitwear mill and other factories and p.l.a. armymen occupy various spheres of superstructure. this broke the monopoly of bourgeois intellectual domination in these fields. chairman mao received workers of the peking general knitwear mill several times and presented the workers of the mill and other factories in the capital with gifts of mangoes. under this attention and encouragement from chairman mao, a mass movement to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought developed among the workers.

in the early years of the cultural revolution, the broad masses of the mill workers studied the four volumes of chairman mao's selected works and many works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin. a contingent of over 300 worker activists in theoretical study was established in the mill and over 120 amateur study groups were set up.

with the popularization of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the mill's revolution has developed in depth. new socialist things continue to grow, and production has constantly developed with an increase of 10 percent every year.

workers of the mill say: "to carry on chairman mao's behests, we must do our best to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and get a good grasp of marxism."

to honour the memory of chairman mao, the party organizations from the general mill to branch mills worked out new study plans and began to run study classes of various kinds.

sun hsiu-yi, 58-year-old veteran worker, has persevered in study every day since 1967 and written down his interpretation in dozens of notebooks. recently, he has doubled his efforts to study carefully. cheng chun-hsiang, a young worker-made leading member, has gone over the "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme", "the civil war in france", "anti-duhring", "the state and revolution" and "materialism and empirio-criticism" as stipulated by the central committee of the communist party of china and twice over the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung".

now she is starting to restudy the "selected works of mao tsetung". she said: "we must study mao tsetung thought even harder in order to pass on mao tsetung thought from generation to generation so that our socialist motherland will never change its colour."

cadres and workers of the mill have over the last few days begun study of the basic line for the entire historical period of socialism formulated for our party by chairman mao and the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, as well as chairman mao's important comments on the bourgeoisie being "right in the communist party". this is creating a new upsurge in the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and in the anti-right deviationist attempt. taking marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their weapon, worker activists in theoretical study and workers of various groups are deepening their criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" and three big poisonous weeds "on the general programme for all work of the party and the country", "some

problems concerning the work of science and technology" and "some problems in accelerating industrial development" ordered up by teng hsiao-ping.

in reviewing chairman mao's important note on the socialist education movement, the cadres throughout the mill are persevering in eating, living and working alongside the workers. they have joined the workers in study and criticism of teng hsiao-ping to restrict the bourgeois right and repudiate the bourgeoisie in the party. this has further consolidated and developed the successful results of the cultural revolution.

in line with chairman mao's teachings to grasp revolution and promote production, the workers are taking class struggle as the key link and striving to increase production.

the communist attitude towards labour has come to the fore throughout the mill. new progress has also been made in technical innovations. news of production records have been pouring in. the output of knitwear between september 9 and 25 increased by 20 percent. the production plan of new products and varieties for national festival sales was also overfulfilled.

TACH'ING OILFIELD

More Young Cadres for Taching Oilfield

(NCNA-English Taching, Oct. 6, 1976)

some ten thousand workers, 60 percent of them being young people, have been promoted to the ranks of cadres by the taching oilfield party committee since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966. this was done in accordance with chairman mao's teachings on training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and establishing three-in-one leading groups of old, middle-aged and young cadres.

today, work in this biggest oilfield in china, from the oilfield headquarters to the grass-roots drilling teams, is being done under the joint leadership of young and veteran cadres.

these young cadres, nurtured by mao tsetung thought and tempered in the cultural revolution, are activists in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

29-year-old kao chin-ying, member of the party committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the well-drilling headquarters, was a red guard in the early days of the cultural revolution. he came to taching and became a drilling worker in 1966.

kao chin-ying's drilling team 1205 is noted as the "iron drilling team" once led by the late "iron man" wang chin-hsi, the well-known pioneer of the taching oilfield. wang chin-hsi had helped young kao in many ways and encouraged him to study chairman mao's works conscientiously. he told him that both revolution and construction could not do without mao tsetung thought. "as long as we do what chairman mao says, the bits will do what we say," wang chin-hsi said.

educated by veteran workers, kao chin-ying has diligently studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. he worked on the derrick floor in the daytime and often studied till small hours at night. he read all four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung", "manifesto of the communist party" and "the state and revolution". he has pledged to follow chairman mao's teaching to dedicate himself to the socialist revolution and construction.

in the spring of 1974, when taching started a campaign to build a new oil zone, drilling team leader kao chin-ying suffered from disc displacement. both the

leadership and the workers tried to persuade him to rest. but following the selfless spirit of the late "iron man" wang chin-hsi, kao chin-ying persisted in working through the campaign by wearing a corrective corset. he worked early and left late and very often worked on through a second shift. under his leadership, team 1205 drilled the first well in the new oil zone. kao chin-ying said: "when i think of chairman mao's expectations for us oil workers, i am filled with inexhaustible strength."

kao chin-ying often lived in a small mobile hut built by wang chin-hsi near the derrick platform. the door and walls of this makeshift have sprung many cracks. but kao chin-ying said: "this is the best place for me. here, i can hear the sound of the drilling machine and see the movements of the drilling rod. if anything happens, i can reach the derrick in a few steps."

kao chin-ying is also a member of the standing committee of the provincial trade union council. and often has to work there. every time he returns to taching he goes straight to his oil derrick to work and talk with the team members instead of going home or entering his office.

after the publication of chairman mao's instruction that management itself is a matter of socialist education, kao chin-ying became even more conscientious in taking part in manual labour. though he worked at several leading posts, he did three months' manual labour in the first half of this year. this young cadre said: "chairman mao taught us that all cadres are ordinary labourers. i was a drilling worker. though i am working at leading posts, i am still a drilling worker."

like kao chin-ying, many other young cadres at taching are diligently studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, taking part in collective labour and maintaining close ties with the workers. all young cadres of the oilfield set rules for themselves to follow, in which the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought tops the list, and participation in collective labour and in the struggle to criticize revisionism comes second.

young women cadres in taching are also being nurtured by mao tsetung thought. 27-year-old hsu shu-ying is a member of the taching party committee and deputy secretary of number four oil pumping department party committee. she came to taching in 1966 from her native village and worked as mess hall keeper, pigherd, oil worker or maintenance worker. everything she took up she loved and did well. she has been given the title of "iron girl in oil

extraction". she is studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao despite her low educational level. the women oil extraction team she led has been cited year by year as an advanced unit with 100 percent utility rate of their oil and water wells. in 1975 she toured abroad as a representative of the taching workers in a chinese women delegation.

as a leading cadre, hsu shu-ying's heart beats at one with the workers' and always takes part in labour. she often says: "though my work has changed, my working class' qualities shall not change." she pledged to weather the storms of class struggle and become a worthy successor to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

the taching oilfield runs various study classes to help the young cadres study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, so that they can raise their marxist-leninist level and distinguish between genuine marxism and sham. many veteran cadres passed on their experience to the young cadres. some veterans recommended young cadres to head the work while they themselves acted as deputies so that the young people could rapidly mature in struggle.

COAL MINES

Five More Kailuan Coal Mines Resume Operation

(NCNA-English Tangshan, Oct. 5, 1976)

announcement that five more coal mines of kailuan in the earthquake-afflicted tangshan area had begun producing again came during the celebration of the 27th anniversary of the people's republic of china founded by the great leader and teacher chairman mao.

of the seven kailuan coal mines six have thus far resumed operation. the first to do so was the machiakou mine, and the others -- the chaokochuang, tangchiachuang, luchiatuo, tangshan and linhsi mines -- soon followed. their successful resumption of operation only two months after the strong earthquake in the tangshan-fengnan area is a great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line. it is a result of the kailuan miners' efforts to turn their grief into strength and honour the memory of the great leader chairman mao by concrete actions.

in the days of deep mourning for the great leader and teacher chairman mao, the party committee of the kailuan coal mines led the workers and staff in recalling chairman mao's loving care for the kailuan miners. it adopted a decision to carry out chairman mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end.

restraining their grief, thousands of workers went to the mines and worked with redoubled efforts to restore production. many miners who were convalescing from injuries sustained during the earthquake insisted on going on with work. support came from workers' relatives, who organized themselves to help in the rehabilitation work.

inspired by chairman mao's great revolutionary theory and practice, the kailuan miners have turned their deep sorrow into a motive force for the study of mao tsetung thought. they have started a new upsurge of conscientious study and deep-going criticism of teng hsiao-ping. all organizations from the leading departments to the grassroots units have strictly carried out the system of cadres' study day and workers' study time before or after work. factory and mine cadres' theoretical study classes and political evening schools have been opened one after another.

the workers and staff have studied hard works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country" issued by the central authorities, the memorial speech by comrade hua kuo-feng at the mass memorial meeting for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung, and the editorial "chairman mao will live forever in our hearts" by the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily". they have gained strength through this study. the li ching-chun spare-time marxist-leninist study group of the tangshan coal mine has increased its study time from two to four evenings a week, determined to cover in a year all four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung".

the party committees at various levels of the kailuan coal mines led the workers and staff in deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line by citing the facts of the successful relief and rehabilitation work. they criticized teng hsiao-ping for getting panicky and pushing a criminal revisionist line during the three years when china's national economy was suffering from temporary difficulties, and in the face of the quake, themselves displayed the spirit of revolutionary optimism and heroism. they

criticized teng hsiao-ping's theory of the dying out of class struggle and theory of productive forces and persisted in taking class struggle as the key link and in the party's basic line. they also criticized other manifestations of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. through the criticism, the workers and staff found greater scope for their revolutionary spirit and resumed production at maximum speed.

from collapsed warehouses the workers found the materials they needed; from the debris they collected old or discarded equipment, repaired it and put it to use again. some head frames were damaged by the quake. the workers used them to haul coal while repairing them. a number of winding engine houses had collapsed. the workers propped them up and worked in them despite the danger of after-shocks. for safety reasons, workers cutting coal in tunnels to the upcast shaft could not use electric trams. in stead, they walked three kilometres pushing the coal tubs to and from the winding shaft. workers and staff of the tangshan mine repaired more than 1,400 metres of tunnels and five major production systems. as a result, the mine began turning out coal on the eve of national day.

in their efforts to get operations under way, the five kailuan coal mines got energetic support from 11 provinces and municipalities as well as from the people's liberation army.

CANCER

South China Medical College Helps Prevent and Treat Cancer

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 5, 1976)

the chungshan medical college in kwangchow, south china, has achieved encouraging results in the prevention and treatment of cancer since it shifted its emphasis on this work from cities to the countryside more than five years ago in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

kwangtung province, of which kwangchow is the capital, is a high-incidence area of nasopharyngeal cancer. dominated by the revisionist line on medical and health work, the college went in for the so-called raising of academic standards and served a few urban people only before the great proletarian cultural revolution. after the advent of the cultural revolution in 1966, its teachers and students went with medical workers to the rural and mining areas of chungshan, swatow, chiehyang and three other counties. they conducted a general survey of cancer among 470,000 workers and peasants. later they helped with a similar survey among more than two million people in tehching, huaichi, toumen, kwangchow and seven other counties and cities and detected many cases of nasopharyngeal cancer in its early stage. they found in the mass survey that a considerable number of patients of early nasopharyngeal cancer had no obvious symptoms. this discredits the old view held by some specialists as regards how to diagnose cancer in its early stage. together with other hospitals in the province and the vast number of rural medical workers including barefoot doctors, the chungshan medical college made a retrospective survey of the patients who had died of malignant tumours in the last three years and a province-wide survey of pathological biopsies in the same period. these surveys shed light on the geographical distribution of several common malignant tumours including cancers of nasopharynx, liver and esophagus in kwangtung province and certain principles governing their incidence. the surveys overthrow the erroneous conclusions drawn by bourgeois academic authorities before the cultural revolution and provide a scientific basis for the study of etiology of cancer.

to launch a mass campaign for cancer prevention and treatment, the chungshan medical college has helped build up a contingent of medical workers in

the countryside for this purpose. it has trained cancer doctors for hospitals in eight prefectures and various counties under them.

every county in kwangtung now has special personnel for cancer prevention and treatment, supplemented by those in people's communes and production brigades who have received such training. in some places cancer can be detected, diagnosed and treated in its early stage. prompt treatment and regular check-ups are given to cancer patients discovered in the mass survey. in other places a system has been instituted under which cases of malignant tumours are registered and their development is closely watched and reported on.

for the first time in china, the chungshan medical college has obtained a wealth of on-the-spot data on the study of the causes of cancer of nasopharynx in regions of high incidence. it has devised a simple, convenient biopsy instrument to remove and examine the cells of nasopharyngeal cancer. now in wide use, the instrument has helped raise the cytological diagnostic rate from 60 to 70 per cent before the cultural revolution to upwards of 90 per cent at present.

with the establishment of the three-level network for cancer prevention and treatment from the county down to the production brigade, the rate of successful detection of early-stage cancer has shot up from 24 per cent before the cultural revolution to 80 per cent. the five-year survival rate of patients of nasopharyngeal cancer who have received radiation therapy in separate stages has risen to 49.5 per cent. combining methods of chinese and western medicine, medical workers have cured paralysis of limbs, disability and other ailments caused by radiation therapy for cancer of nasopharynx.

SONGS

New Song Book On Sale Throughout China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct, 6, 1976)

a selection of songs for repulsing the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and in praise of the great proletarian cultural revolution has been produced by the people's music publishing house. it is now on sale in peking and other parts of china.

the book includes 111 songs composed in the nation-wide mass song recital activities, which were held this year to mark the 34th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and in praise of the great proletarian cultural revolution. these songs sing warm praises of the great leader and teacher chairman mao, the chinese communist party, the great proletarian cultural revolution and the new socialist things and indignantly denounce teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the right deviationist attempt. they are full of political enthusiasm and militancy. many of them have been sung throughout the country and have played a militant role in the struggle to deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt.

most of the songs were written and set to music by worker-peasant-soldier amateur and professional composers. in compiling the book, a song selection group of the art bureau of the ministry of culture consulted large numbers of workers, peasants and soldiers.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian People Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English - Algiers, Oct. 5, 1976)

the algerian people have expressed deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, great leader of the chinese people and great teacher of the international proletariat, the oppressed nations and peoples.

mohamed farrah, general director of the national bureau of fairs and foreign trade, said, "the whole algeria most deeply mourned the death of chairman mao tsetung."

the chinese medical workers and technicians in many places of algeria are deeply impressed by the algerian people's heartfelt and ardent love and boundless admiration and respect for chairman mao. on hearing the news of the death of chairman mao, director of the hospital of medea department abdel kader said with deep grief to head of the chinese medical team, "chairman mao has not passed away. his thought has taken deep root in the hearts of the new generation." ablizak, veteran of the war of liberation who works in the dispensary of the hospital, said to the chinese doctors, "chairman mao supported us at our most difficult time and continued to support us after our victory in the war of resistance against france. the news of his death filled me with extreme sorrow. chairman mao will live on forever in my heart and in the hearts of the algerian people." a nurse in the medical department whose father is a war veteran said in tears, "my father cried when he heard the news of the death of chairman mao. he told us that mao tsetung was a real friend of algeria and his death is a great loss to algeria."

when the news of the passing of chairman mao reached the saida hospital, silence prevailed in the wards. instead of telling the chinese doctors their state of health, the patients offered them condolences on the death of chairman mao and to share their sorrow. governments, councils, branches of the national liberation front, military regions and workers, youth, women and veteran organizations at departmental and municipal levels in saida sent delegations to the residence of the chinese medical team to express condolences on the death of chairman mao. they praised chairman mao as "a great name in history", "a light and a guide to liberty" and "a symbol of revolution".

people in arris who had fired the first shots against the aggressors in the anti-french war were stricken with deep grief over the death of chairman mao. abadou said, secretary of the batna branch of the national liberation front, in his message of condolence praised chairman mao as "a predominant figure of the world revolutionary movement and the principal architect of the chinese revolution." the passing of chairman mao "is an immense loss to the friendly chinese people and to the revolutionaries all over the world," he said. algerian friend khelifa said, "chairman mao, you are and will be the never-setting red sun in our hearts."

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1976)

jorge rafael videla, president of the republic of argentina, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincerest felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

it is a pleasure to me to convey to your excellency, in the name of the people and government of argentina and in my own name, sincerest wishes for your personal happiness and for the well-being and prosperity of your friendly country.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1976)

john malcolm fraser, prime minister of australia, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the government and people of australia, i take pleasure in extending warmest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

it gives me great personal satisfaction to observe the continuing development of relations between our two countries. i attach great importance to our meetings and talks held in peking in june this year.

on behalf of the australian government and people, i express confidence that relations between australia and china will continue to prosper and expand during the coming year.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

China Dance Drama Troupe Ends Visit to Austria

(NCNA-English Vienna, Oct. 6, 1976)

the china dance drama troupe with tiao ke-yuan as leader and li hsin-ying and hsiao shen as deputy leaders left here today for a friendly visit to the federal republic of germany after a friendly performance tour in austria.

arriving here on september 25, the chinese artists gave four performances in vienna and two in innsbruck, capital of tirol land. their rendering of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women", selected scenes from "the white-haired girl", "children of the grassland" and "ode to yimeng", the symphonic suite of "the white-haired girl" and solos were warmly received by over 10,000 spectators. attending their premiere in vienna on september 28 were president rudolf kirchschlaeger and mrs. kirchschlaeger, a number of high-ranking

austrian officials and prominent personages of various circles. many senior officials of tirol land and innsbruck city saw their performance on october 3.

eduard wallnoefer, head of tirol land, expressed deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung when he received members of the chinese troupe on october 4.

the chinese artists visited factories, schools, the national opera theatre of austria, the vienna philharmonic orchestra and austria-china friendship organizations. they performed for the workers when visiting factories.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Botswana for Home

(NCNA-English Gaborone, Oct. 4, 1976)

the chinese government delegation headed by minister of commerce fan tzu-yu, left here for home today after attending celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the independence of botswana.

the chinese government delegation arrived in botswana on september 27. during its stay here, the delegation was received by botswana president seretse khama. vice-president and minister of finance and development planning quette masire, minister of commerce and industry g. k. chiepe, and minister of public service, information and broadcasting d. k. kwelagobe met the chinese delegation separately. on these occasions, the two sides had friendly conversations and expressed the hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would continue to develop.

during its stay here, the delegation visited among others the gaborone trade fair, which reflected the agricultural and industrial effort of the country in the past ten years, and the botswana meat company in lobatse. the delegation also had friendly contacts with local people.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by minister kwelagobe and permanent secretary for external affairs m. c. tibone.

also present at the airport were chinese ambassador chao cheng-yi and other diplomats of the chinese embassy as well as the chinese newsreel film group working here.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets Out-going Canadian Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

chi teng-kuei, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met with the out-going canadian ambassador to china, c. john small.

present on the occasion were wu fan-wu, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CAPE VERDE

Cape Verde President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1976)

aristides pereira, president of the republic of cape verde, sent a message on october 3 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending most sincere congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, i have the great honour to extend, in the name of the people, party and government of cape verde, our most sincere congratulations to the militant chinese people and to the great chinese party and government. wish you greater success in the cause of the great socialist construction. may the relations of friendly cooperation and solidarity between our two peoples be consolidated.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Minister Receives Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Oct. 5, 1976)

kouka-mbemba, minister of health and social affairs of the congo, received and had a friendly conversation with the members of the chinese medical team here yesterday.

they arrived here recently.

on behalf of the congolese government and people minister kouka-mbemba first expressed most profound condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung. he said that the beloved and respected chairman mao tsetung was the greatest man of the contemporary era and that his visage was always engraved upon our mind.

chinese ambassador to the congo li lien-pi was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1976)

masie nguema biyogo negue ndong, chairman of the central committee of the national united workers' party, head of state and government and life president of the republic of equatorial guinea, sent a message on october 1 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, in name of my people, the national united workers' party and my government, i have the honour to extend congratulations to your excellency and the great and friendly chinese people.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Sinkiang Song and Dance Troupe Leaves Iraq for Kuwait

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Oct. 5, 1976)

the song and dance troupe of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region of china wound up its friendly visit to iraq and left basrah for kuwait yesterday.

the troupe, since its arrival on september 26, gave five performances in baghdad and basrah to the warm welcome of more than 2,500 spectators.

these performances enabled the iraqi audience to know the new life of various nationalities in chinese border regions and their strong resolve to build and defend their socialist motherland. some iraqi spectators highly praised chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art which has brought about the vigorous development of chinese songs and dances and chinese music. some paid high tribute to the clear political orientation and national traits of chinese songs and dances.

the chinese singers drew warm applause when they sang the popular iraqi folk songs which they had learnt from their iraqi colleagues.

during their stay here, members of the troupe met iraqi dancers, singers and musicians and attended their colourful performances. they were deeply impressed by the concern and efforts of the iraqi government and artists to promote folk songs, dances and music.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1976)

giovanni leone, president of the republic of italy, sent a message on october 2 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, warmly greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of your country, i, on behalf of the italian people and in my own name, warmly wish the people's republic of china prosperity and welfare.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1976)

michael manley, prime minister of jamaica, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warm and sincere congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the government and people of jamaica wish to convey warm and sincere congratulations to the government and people of the people's republic of china on the occasion of the celebration of china's national day.

we look forward to the development and strengthening of the bonds of cooperation and friendship which exist between our two countries.

CHINA AND JAPAN

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with aiichiro fujiyama, president of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, and the members of the visiting delegation of the japanese association he is leading.

present on the occasion was sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the host association.

Chinese Minister Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1976)

sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with a visiting group of local representatives of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association led by masao hazama with taichi matsumoto as secretary-general.

the visiting group arrived in peking on september 28 at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy. while in peking, it visited an exhibition on achievements in learning from tachai, a people's commune, a may 7 cadre school and underground anti-air raid shelters and had discussions about agriculture with chinese organizations concerned. on october 2, the group made a trip to the tachai production brigade in shansi province, north china.

the japanese friends will shortly leave peking for a visit to wuhan, kwangchow and shanghai before going home.

"National Memorial Meeting to Mourn Chairman Mao Tsetung" Held in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 6, 1976)

japanese people of various circles held here this afternoon a solemn "national memorial meeting to mourn chairman mao tsetung".

among the 3,000 sorrowful mourners attending the meeting were takeo miki, japanese prime minister; shigesaburo maeo, speaker of the house of representatives; kenzo kono, president of the house of councillors; michio nagai, education minister; hikosaburo okonogi, vice foreign minister representing foreign minister zentaro kosaka; tomomi narita, chairman of the socialist party; yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of komei party; tadashi kodaira, vice-chairman of the democratic socialist party; seiichi tagawa, representative of the new liberal club; responsible members of various japan-china friendship organizations; and prominent figures of various circles.

chen chu, chinese ambassador, and kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, also attended the meeting.

the meeting started amid the solemn strains of "the east is red". all the mourners stood up in silent tribute before a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung which was surrounded with fresh flowers in the solemn mourning hall.

representatives of various circles hisao kuroda, kenzo nakajima, kaheita okazaki, makoto ichikawa and kazutsura kawase delivered memorial speeches.

hisao kuroda said: "chairman mao not only was the esteemed and beloved great leader of the chinese people, but, by the great revolutionary cause he accomplished in his life time and by the creative theory he put forward to lay the foundation for this great revolutionary cause, he had illumined the road to liberation for the broad masses of the people in the world and made immortal exploits in the history of human progress".

he said that chairman mao "had made great contributions to the normalization of the japan-china relations and shown constant profound concern for the future development of the friendly relations between japan and china".

he said: "it is provided in the japan-china joint statement that the two governments are to conclude a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the inclusion of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and an anti-hegemony clause." "it is much to our regret that the proposed treaty has not been concluded before the passing of chairman mao." kuroda added: "as a result of the dangerous hegemonic activities of the super-powers, the international situation has become increasingly tense. the pressing need is for the conclusion of the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty and for the peoples of japan and china to join forces in striving for world peace." he stressed: at present we must wage a resolut struggle against the superpower threat and obstruction, and arouse national public opinion to force the japanese government to make up its mind over the conclusion of the proposed treaty."

nakajima said: "the founding of the people's republic of china, the practical result of chairman mao tsetung's leadership, has brought tremendous changes to the whole world." "the world is stunned by the awakening of the chinese people." the changes of the chinese people "have brought about a revolution among us japanese people in our understanding. it is under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung that these changes took place."

he said: "how the sino-japanese relations will develop depends on the attitude of the japanese government." "the exchanges between the peoples will be further

developed in accordance with the established principles and the experiences accumulated in the past."

in his speech, kaheita okazaki said that mao tsetung thought provides light and guidance for the people the world over who are feeling their way of advance.

makoto ichikawa said that "about the ever-shining contributions of chairman mao tsetung we japanese people will never forget: it was under his wise leadership that the japan-china joint statement aimed at normalization of relations between the two countries was issued in september, 1972." from then on, "the relations between japan and china has forged ahead, making a great contribution to the peace in asia."

kazutsura kawase said that "mao tsetung thought reflects the aspirations of the oppressed nations and oppressed classes the world over. the present struggle against hegemonism and for independence and equality which has swept the third world and indeed every corner of the world is a vivid case in point."

he added: "chairman mao who fully trusted the people and their creativeness was also convinced that the people's strength will bring about splendid days in the coming japan-china relations and the prospect of mankind."

after the memorial speeches all the participants walked up slowly amidst the strains of the funeral music to the portrait of chairman mao in silent tribute and laid branches of flowers before it as an expression of respect for chairman mao tsetung.

similar memorial meetings were held yesterday in kyoto and hyogo prefectures.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

China's Nanking Acrobatic Troupe Leaves for Latin American Countries

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 5, 1976)

the nanking acrobatic troupe of the people's republic of china, with tang chih as its head and lu yi as its deputy head, left here this morning for a performance tour of surinam, panama and venezuela.

present at the railway station to see the troupe off were han pei-hsin, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, wang chao-chuan, vice-chairman of the nanking city revolutionary committee, and representatives from literary and art circles.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Shanghai Performing Arts Troupe of China Visits Luxembourg

(NCNA-English Brussels, Oct. 5, 1976)

the shanghai performing arts troupe of china, with chang yao-wen as leader, and tang chang-fu and wang mei-chen as deputy leaders, paid a visit to luxembourg from october 2 to 5.

during the visit, the troupe gave two performances -- one in the city of luxembourg, the capital, on october 4, and the other in esch, the second biggest city on october 3 -- to the welcome of more than 1,600 spectators.

watching the performance in the capital and receiving the troupe after the performance were: the marshal of the court guy de muyser, the president of the chamber of deputies rene van den bulcke, the minister of the interior joseph wohlfart, the minister of agriculture and viticulture, minister of public works jean hamilius, the secretary-general of the ministry for foreign affairs pierre wurth, and the chief magistrate of the city of luxembourg camille polfer. adolphe franck, president, and jean heisbourg, secretary-general, of the luxembourg-china friendship association also saw the performance.

camille polfer gave a reception in honour of the troupe after the performance. in his speech, polfer

wished the troupe successes in their performances. chang yao-wen responded by expressing the wish that the visit of the troupe will further strengthen the friendship between china and luxembourg.

during its visit in esch, chief magistrate of the city schmitz and president of the commission for cultural affairs of the city wagner saw the performance. charles doerner, secretary of the political bureau of the communist league of luxembourg also saw the performance.

minister of national education and minister of justice robert krieps, secretary of state of the national educational ministry guy linster today received leading members of the troupe and had a friendly talk with them.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Sociedad Mexicana De Amistad Con China Popular Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

the delegation of sociedad mexicana de amistad con china popular led by madame hilda barocio left peking today to continue its tour of southern china before going home.

arriving in china on september 13, the delegation visited shanghai, soochow, wuhsi, nanking, shenyang and talien before it came to peking on september 30. kung hsiao, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here with madame hilda barocio.

Chinese Vice Minister Meets Mexican Petroleum Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1976)

sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with the petroleum delegation from mexico led by francisco viniegra osorio, manager of the department of exploitation of the petroleos mexicanos.

the delegation visited a people's commune in peking and paid a visit to the taching oil fields. it will soon leave peking for a visit to kwangchow before going home.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Football Team Leaves Peking for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1976)

a chinese football team with yang kuo-feng as leader, and chang jih-yang as deputy leader, left here by air today to pay a friendly visit to pakistan and, as guests of the pakistan football federation, attend the football matches of the international sports tournament there in celebration of the centenary of the birth of the quaid azam mohammed ali jinnah, founder of pakistan.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1976)

siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, sent a message on october 4 to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, warmly greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

in the message the president extends warm and fraternal greetings to vice-chairman wu teh on behalf

of the government and people of the republic of sierra leone as the chinese people commemorate their national day. the message wishes the bonds of friendship between the two peoples will continue to flourish.

Sierra Leonean Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1976)

c.a. kamara-taylor, prime minister and secretary general of all people's congress party of sierra leone, sent a message of greetings on october 4 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message extends congratulations to premier hua kuo-feng and the great chinese people on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. it expresses the fervent hope that the very good relationship between the sierra leonean and chinese peoples will continue to grow from strength to strength.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Films Shown at Seventh International Medical Film Festival

(NCNA-English Madrid, Oct. 4, 1976)

the chinese colour science films, "acupuncture anaesthesia" and "severed arm rejoined", were shown at the seventh international medical film festival in san sebastian, spain. the films were warmly received and won praises from personages of the medical circles from many countries.

in an address at the opening ceremony on september 27, jose luis munoa, president of the film festival and spanish doctor of medicine, expressed condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and welcomed the showing of chinese films at the festival for the first time.

100 medical science films from 18 countries were shown at the week-long festival ending october 2.

CHINA AND SUDAN

New Sudanese Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Vice Chairman Ulanfu

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1976)

mubarak osman rahma, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the democratic republic of the sudan to the people's republic of china, this afternoon presented his credentials to ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were vice-foreign minister ho ying, and department director chu chuan-hsien and deputy department director lin chao-nan of the chinese foreign ministry.

also present were diplomatic officials of the sudanese embassy in peking.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Chairmen of Delegation to UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 5, 1976)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 31st session of the general assembly of the united nations and minister of foreign affairs, yesterday and today met foreign ministers and leading members of delegations of a number of countries to the current u.n. general assembly session and had friendly conversations with them.

this afternoon, chiao kuan-hua met milos minic, vice-president of the federal executive council and secretary for foreign affairs of yugoslavia; a. ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs of pakistan; rear admiral m.h. khan, deputy chief martial law administrator of bangladesh; and george macovescu, foreign minister of romania.

this evening chiao kuan-hua met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with chairman of the albanian delegation and vice foreign minister reis malile, vice-chairman abdi baleta and representative muhamet kapllani.

chiao kuan-hua today also met hamilton s. amerasinghe, chairman of the current session of the u.n. general

assembly, and kurt waldheim, secretary-general of the united nations.

yesterday, the chinese delegation chairman met ibrahim kaduma, minister for foreign affairs of the united republic of tanzania. he also had a courtesy meeting with japanese foreign minister zentaro kosaka.

vice-chairman of the chinese delegation huang hua and some members of the delegation were present separately on the above-mentioned occasions.

Representatives to UN Trade and Development Board Session Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Geneva, Oct. 5, 1976)

representatives of many countries to the 16th session of the united nations trade and development board, in their speeches at the opening ceremony here today, expressed deep mourning for the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the chinese people.

presiding over the session, ethiopian representative berhanu said: chairman mao tsetung was an epoch-making figure, a great statesman. he successfully led the largest country in the world. we express deep mourning for his passing.

gamani corea, secretary-general of the u.n. conference on trade and development, said, "with the death of chairman mao tsetung, not only the people of china but the world at large have lost one whose impact on the history of our time has indeed been colossal. his achievements are unsurpassed even in the ancient and splendid history of china and his example will surely be an inspiration for generations to come."

bangladesh representative kibria spoke on behalf of the group of 77. he said that the passing of chairman mao tsetung "is a great loss not only to the people of china but to the whole world. the third world countries have indeed lost a friend -- a champion of the cause of the oppressed and down-trodden peoples throughout the world."

kibria continued, "chairman mao is dead but his ideals and the legacy that he left behind are imperishable. these will continue to inspire people all over the world who are struggling to rid themselves of all forms of exploitation and oppression. we mourn the sad

demise of a great leader. as chairman of the group of 77, i wish to convey to the chinese people our sincere condolences. mao's place in history is secure and he will live forever in man's mind as one of the great revolutionaries of all times."

representatives of other regional groups also took the floor to pay tributes to the late chairman mao tsetung.

after the speeches, all those present stood for one minute in silent tribute to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

chinese representative wang chung-yuan then expressed thanks to the representatives of various countries.

the present session of the u.n. trade and development board will discuss implementation of the resolutions, decisions and recommendations approved at the 4th session of the u.n. conference on trade and development held in nairobi, and study commodity trade, export promotion and other questions.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Environmental Sciences Group Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1976)

the eleven-member chinese environmental sciences group led by chu pao-lin, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the talien institute of chemical physics of the chinese academy of sciences, returned here yesterday after four weeks' visit to the united states.

CHINA AND WESTERN SAMOA

Western Samoan Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1976)

topuola efi, prime minister of western samoa, sent a message on october 1 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warm greetings on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the government and people of western samoa extend warm greetings and congratulations to the leaders and people of the people's republic of china on their national day.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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"ACT ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN"

Forever Act According to the Priciples Laid Down by Chairman Mao

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 4, 1976)

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung has left us forever! The whole of China is in profound grief and the entire universe expresses its condolence. On the 9,600,000 square kilometers of land of our country--from the northern outposts along the Ussuri River to the coconut forests and fishing villages on the South Sea islands, from the Tachai-type fields on the Tsinghai-Tibetan Plateau to the heroic K'ailuan Coal Mine of T'angshan--the heroically tragic strains of funeral music, the majestic Internationale and the lofty and sonorous great paean The East Is Red have spread throughout the whole of our motherland and stirred the hearts of the 800 million people.

At this solemn moment when the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are resolved to turn grief into strength and carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, and vow to carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end, the study of Chairman Mao's bidding "Act according to the principles laid down" will enhance our confidence and further steel our determination. This bidding of Chairman Mao's is glittering with radiance and is full of force in every word. It will forever be the guide for continuous advance and the guarantee of victory to the members of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese proletariat, the poor and lower-middle peasants and all revolutionary masses in this generation and the next, in this century and the next, and in the entire historical period of socialism.

"Act according to the principles laid down" means to act according to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and various policies, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold proletarian internationalism and forever follow the road charted by Chairman Mao to the end. This is a strategic measure for insuring that our Party will never turn revisionist and our country will never change its color. To tamper with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao means the betrayal of Marxism, socialism and the great thesis of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Act according to the principles laid down"--this patient bidding is a splendid generalization and deep-going summation of the historical experience of our Party and the international communist movement as a whole made by our great leader Chairman Mao. The entire history of our Party shows that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the only correct line guiding the Chinese revolution from victory to victory. When our Party carries out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it develops and the revolutionary cause wins victories; when our Party goes against this line, it meets with setbacks and the revolutionary cause suffers defeats.

At the crucial juncture of the first vigorous great revolution having been ruined by Ch'en Tu-hsiu's Right capitulationist line, with the whole country in White Terror and the revolution at a low ebb, it was the great leader Chairman Mao who liquidated Ch'en Tu-hsiu's opportunist line, personally led the Autumn Harvest Uprising, founded the first Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, persevered in struggle in the Chingkang Mountains, and started to build rural base areas for the purpose of using the countryside to encircle the cities and finally seizing the cities.

At the time of emergency when the domination of Wang Ming's "Left" opportunity line made our Party lose nearly 100 percent of its strength in the White area and 90 percent of its strength in the Red area, it was the great leader Chairman Mao who stemmed the violent waves, led the world-renowned 25,000-li Long March, started a new phase and ushered in a new high tide in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression for national liberation.

After the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan, it was again the great leader Chairman Mao who with his dauntless proletarian revolutionary spirit checked the adverse current to surrender arms and capitulate, and criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line--"the new stage of peace and democracy." Daring to struggle and daring to win, he led us in using "the three magic weapons" to win the great victory of the new-democratic revolution and found the People's Republic of China.

In the period of the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao comprehensively summed up the positive as well as the negative experience of the international communist movement, penetratingly analyzed the class relations in socialist society and, for the first time in the history of the development of Marxism, unequivocally pointed out that there were still classes and class struggle after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership

of the means of production, came to the scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie was right in the Communist Party, put forth the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and laid down the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. In so doing, he solved the major problem of how to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and combat and prevent revisionism after the seizure of political power by the proletariat.

When Kao Kang, Jao Shao-shih, P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and other ringleaders of the revisionist line vainly attempted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, it was always the great leader Chairman Mao who dissipated the dark clouds and fog, set the correct navigation course, and enabled the revolution to continuously forge ahead.

It is precisely under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that the people of our country have raised our awareness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to an unprecedented height, and it is precisely under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao that we have worked with concerted effort and risen in greater vigor to overcome all kinds of difficulties and dangers, and turned our country from a poor and backward country into a great socialist country with initial prosperity in only 20 and more years.

In order to win victory in the proletarian revolution, it is imperative to forever adhere to the correct Marxist-Leninist line--this is also an irrefutable truth which has been repeatedly proved by the history of the international communist movement.

After Marx's death, when Engels alone continued with his role as adviser and leader of socialists in Europe, he untiringly adhered to the principles laid down by Marx. As was pointed out by Lenin: "After Marx's death, Engels, it may be said without exaggeration, was untiring in his efforts to straighten out what was being distorted by the German opportunists." (Lenin: "Preface to the Russian Translation of Letters by Johannes Becker, Joseph Dietzgen, Frederick Engels, Karl Marx and Others to Friedrich Sorge and Others," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 699)

After the death of Engels, however, the old revisionists of the Second International such as Bernstein and Kautsky completely betrayed the principles laid down by Marx and Engels. "Not by a single step have they advanced the science which Marx and Engels enjoined us to develop." (Lenin: "Our Program," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 203) On the contrary, they hoisted the sinister banner of revisionism and eventually brought about the bankruptcy of the Second International.

Lenin, the teacher of revolution of the international proletariat, was always the most devoted and thoroughgoing student of Marx and Engels who completely adhered to the principles of Marxism. Adhering to the principles laid down by Marx and Engels, Lenin led the Russian proletariat and the revolutionary masses in winning a great victory in the October Revolution and starting a new epoch in the history of mankind.

After Stalin's death, the Khrushchev-Brezhnev renegade clique pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and turned the world's first socialist country into social-imperialism. The adverse current of revisionism ran wild for a while in the international arena. With the great boldness and vision of a proletarian revolution, Chairman Mao initiated in the international communist movement the great struggle to criticize modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, gave impetus to the vigorous development of the cause of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the people of all countries against imperialism and hegemonism, and pushed the history of mankind forward.

To firmly act according to the principles laid down by Chairman Mao, it is imperative to follow Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism." Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies are founded on the basis of the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought.

All chieftains of the revisionist line who attempt to tamper with this principle laid down necessarily have to tamper with Marxist-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, emasculate its revolutionary soul and blunt its revolutionary edge. Lenin once said: The characteristic feature of revisionism is "an ever subtler falsification of Marxism." (Lenin: "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 337) Hadn't the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i insidiously scooped out "the dictatorship of the proletariat" while quoting from Lenin with affected manners in his sinister "Self-Cultivation"? Hadn't the renegade and traitor Lin Piao regarded as his motto the jargon that "speaking in terms of Marxism calls for making deliberate misinterpretation out of the context," and openly dished out quotations "praising the geniuses" as his anti-Party theoretical program? Hadn't the political swindler Ch'en Po-ta, who boasted himself "a talented theorist," been in the habit of bringing out the so-called "third edition" to scare people?

After the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing came to power, he vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and concocted the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" by taking out three directives from the series of Chairman Mao's instructions. In "On General Program"--the political manifesto for restoring capitalism concocted on instructions from him, an omnibus of despicable means was used to wantonly distort the words of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in order to attain his evil aim of tampering with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao. Only by applying ourselves to the study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings and passing on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought from generation to generation can we discern the various dirty underhand tricks of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, clearly see their essence and firmly carry out and defend the principles laid down by Chairman Mao in the course of the complicated two-line struggle.

To firmly act according to the principles laid down by Chairman Mao, it is imperative to strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party. The Communist Party of China is a long-tested, mature Marxist Party personally

built by the great leader Chairman Mao; it is the core of leadership of the entire Chinese people. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies must be carried out through the Party organizations at all levels under the unified leadership of the Party Central Committee. We must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee, unify our thoughts and actions, subordinate the entire Party to the Party Central Committee and resolutely uphold the solidarity and unity of the Party. All acts that undermine the Party's unity and create splits run counter to the principles laid down by Chairman Mao and could never be tolerated by the 30 million Party members and 800 million people.

Whether or not to act according to the principles laid down by Chairman Mao is, in the final analysis, a question of whether to practice Marxism or revisionism, unite or split, be open and aboveboard or intrigue and conspire. The principles laid down by Chairman Mao require us to take class struggle as the key link, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, restrict bourgeois rights, and gradually create conditions which make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again. Therefore, if we carry out the principles laid down by Chairman Mao, we are bound to infringe upon the interests of the revisionist high officials and their life-line--bourgeois rights, and meet the desperate resistance of the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

"The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." The basic content of this is to oppose the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, subvert the dictatorshp of the proletariat and restore capitalism, or in other words to tamper with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao. At the same time, imperialism and social-imperialism also are bound to adopt all kinds of methods and exert all kinds of influence to support the bourgeoisie inside the Party in an attempt to tamper with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao.

We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Without struggle, there is no progress," unite over 95 percent of the cadres and the masses, be prepared to greet 20 or 30 struggles between the two lines, and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao in the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party and against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core. We must liberate Taiwan and accomplish the great cause of unifying our motherland.

At present, we should persistently take class struggle as the key link, embrace the thought of protracted struggle, grasp the vital issue, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, repulse the Right-deviationist attempt at reversing verdicts, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and advance socialist undertakings in all fields at home. In the international arena, we should persevere in the struggle against the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States. So long as Soviet revisionist social-imperialism does not give up its hope of conquering our country, we must heighten our vigilance a hundredfold and resolutely crush any enemy that dares to invade us.

Although we would still run into evil winds and angry waves and encounter difficulties and setbacks in our fighting course ahead, so long as we resolutely act according to the principles laid down by Chairman Mao and firmly carry out the revolutionary policies formulated by him, we will be invincible.

Chairman Mao has left us forever, but Mao Tsetung thought will shine forever and will forever illuminate our road of advance. Chairman Mao has brilliantly developed Marxism-Leninism and left for us inexhaustible invaluable assets. With his proletarian revolutionary line and general and specific policies, Chairman Mao has mapped out for us a magnificent blueprint of the future. We have already won great victories in the past by acting in accordance with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao. If we continue to act according to the principles laid down by Chairman Mao from now on, we certainly will be able to win still greater victories.

Chairman Mao has left us forever, but his revolutionary line has gone deep into the hearts of people. When Chairman Mao led our Party and the people of the whole country in carrying out the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, he consistently trusted and relied on the masses and pinned his hopes on the masses of the people. Chairman Mao attached great importance to conducting education in the Party's basic line among the masses. He time and again admonished the whole Party: "A line and a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to explain them only to a few people; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses." In his instruction on the question of theory, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." In his instruction concerning the criticism of Water Margin, Chairman Mao again emphasized the need to "help all the people recognize capitulationists."

The 800 million Chinese people tempered in the continuously deepening socialist revolution--especially in the great proletarian cultural revolution--are heroic people who have been nursed to maturity by Chairman Mao with the concept of the Party's basic line in the protracted and acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines. With hundreds of millions of people studying, carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, this is a fundamental guarantee of the sure victory of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao. Before such people, any revisionist chieftain who dares to tamper with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao will not come to a good end.

Chairman Mao has left us forever, but the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao will have its succesors. The communist cause undertaken by us is the cause of the proletariat and the working people in their hundreds of millions. Therefore, it has an extremely deep foundation among the masses of the people, and "is capable of selecting many men of ability to take over the deceased great geniuses, carrying on the cause left behind by them, forging ahead along their road and accomplishing the cause started by them." (Lenin: "In Mourning of Y. M. Sverdlov," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXIX, p. 72) The great leader Chairman Mao consistently

attached great importance to birnging up successors to the revolution, personally put forward the five requirements for successors and the principle of adopting the "three-in-one combination" of the old, middle-aged and young in the leading bodies at all levels, and at the same time examined and tempered the successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in the storms of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Having gone through the ordeals of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing verdicts, large numbers of successors to the revoutionary cause of the proletariat are sturdily maturing. This is an effective guarantee for continuously carrying out the principles laid down by Chairman Mao.

More than 100 years ago when Marx and Engels--the great teachers of proletarian revolution--were still two young men faced with the dark European continent dominated by capital and the crown, they used the "Communist Manifesto" to sound the knell of capitalism and declare the inevitable advent of communism. In 1918, in the days of extreme difficulty with the 14 imperialist bandits vainly attempting to stifle in the cradle the young Soviet government, Lenin proudly pointed out at the opening ceremony of the Monument to Marx and Engels: "The shackles of capitalism will certainly be smashed to pieces and socialism will certainly win ultimate victory!"

Today, before the great Communist Party of China personally founded by Chairman Mao, before the great Chinese People's Liberation Army and before the heroic Chinese people nurtured by the sunshine and dew of Mao Tsetung thought, no force can stop our revolutionary army of hundreds of millions from forever advancing in the direction charted by the principles laid down by Chairman Mao under the leadership of the Party Central Committee.

The "Internationale" is bound to be realized!

* * *

MILITIA

Vow To Fight for the Consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Through to the End

- one million militiamen of the Capital restudy the great leader Chairman Mao's warm teachings

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 29, 1976)

(NCNA September 28, 1976) In the days of profound condolence for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, one million militiamen of the Capital have restudied Chairman Mao's teachings on militia work with boundless reverence, and warmly praised Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on people's war. They are resolved to turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, rally more closely round the Party Central Committee, resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's army-building line and the strategy and tactics of people's war, further strengthen the building of the militia, turn the militia of the Capital into an armed force of the masses with high political awareness, strict organizational discipline and good military quality, and make still greater contributions in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The one million militiamen of the Capital with industrial workers as the mainstay have developed under the loving care of the great leader Chairman Mao. The growth and progress of the militia contingent of the Capitalis congealed with the warm teachings and eager hopes of the great leader Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao taught us in 1958: "The organization of the contingent of the people's militia is fine and should be popularized. It is a military organization, a labor organization, an educational organization as well as a physical culture organization." Chairman Mao pointed out: "The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously. Not only must we have a powerful regular army, we must also organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale. This will make it difficult for the imperialists to move a single inch in our country in the event of invasion."

The people of the capital warmly responded to Chairman Mao's great call and whipped up with militant pride a wave of enthusiasm for organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale. Various enterprises of factories and mines, people's communes, government offices, schools and commercial stores quickly organized and built contingents, battalions, regiments and companies of the people's militia. The people's militia of the Capital thus made tremendous headway.

In 1962, the great leader Chairman Mao issued the instruction, "Militia work must be carried through organizationally, politically and militarily." This was conscientiously implemented and resolutely carried out by the people's militia of the Capital, thus further strengthening the building of the people's militia.

In 1964, the great leader Chairman Mao wrote inscriptions for the people's militia of the Capital, and at the same time warmly received representatives of militiamen of the Capital. The glittering characters "The People's Militia of the Capital" inspired the broad masses of militiamen of the Capital to forge ahead in higher spirit.

During the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of militiamen of the Capital closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, angrily criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and their crimes in sabotaging the building of the people's militia, and further heightened their own awareness of the class struggle and the two-line struggle. Under the solicitous concern of Chairman Mao, the militiamen of the Capital learned from Shanghai the new experience in urban militia building, and formed large numbers of small worker-militia detachments, which marched in force into society to take part in class struggle and maintain social order, and matured through tempering in struggle.

In the course of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviationist attempt at reversing verdicts, Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise assertion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party" and "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road" further armed the million militiamen of the Capital. In the struggle to smash the counter-revolutionary political incident at the T'ienanmen Square, they together with the people's police and army guards gave full play to their role in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

When the broad masses of militiamen look back over the fighting course in the days of mourning Chairman Mao, they all the more yearn for the great leader Chairman Mao, are even more loyal to Mao Tsetung thought which has nurtured them to maturity, and recognize further the infinite might of Chairman Mao's thought on people's war.

In the days of deep mourning of the great leader Chairman Mao, the million militiamen of the Capital studied repeatedly with tears in their eyes the "Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country" from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee, the memorial speech by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng at the mass memorial rally for our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, and the editorial "Chairman Mao Will Live Forever in Our Hearts" by Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i, restudied Chairman Mao's army-building line and the strategy and tactics of people's war, and were resolved to comply with Chairman Mao's bidding: "Act according to the principles laid down" and continue to forge ahead along the brilliant road of "organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale."

Under the leadership of the CCP Peking Municipal Committee, the General Headquarters of the worker-militiamen of the Capital specially convened meetings to study Chairman Mao's series of instructions on militia work, summed up the experience in militia building and firmly put forward the call: "Carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and build a stronger

militia contingent of the Capital." The General Headquarters called on its subordinate militia organizations to effectively grasp well studies by militiamen under the centralized leadership of the Party and arm the minds of the militiamen with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought; to persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line and deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviationist attempt at reversing verdicts; to keep to the orientation of the participation of the worker-militiamen in class struggle in society and make a success of "three implementations" in the course of struggle.

Under the leadership of Party committees at all levels, and with profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao, the militia organizations on all fronts have conscientiously summed up experiences and formulated measures, and are resolved to make the militia contingent of the capital even stronger and invincible according to Chairman Mao's brilliant thought.

The militiamen of the Ch'anghsintien "February 7" Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant in Peking, which has a glorious revolutionary tradition, recalled Chairman Mao's two visits to our plant to propagate the revolutionary practice of Marxism-Leninism in the past and his solicitous concern for the struggle-criticism-transformation in our plant during the great cultural revolution. They listened to the reports given by the older members of the workers' pickets on their heroic deeds in the struggle against the class enemy, and were resolved to hold higher the great red banner of Mao Tsetung thought and do a better job in militia work. The militia organizations of the whole plant all laid down plans for reading through the four volumes of the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, strengthen the system of study and whipped up a high tide in studying the theory of revolution and criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The militia company on guard duty of Peking No. 1 Machine Tools Plant which was collectively cited for second class merit in the struggle to smash the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's concept of people's war, reviewed the condition of the struggle between the two lines in militia building, lauded Chairman Mao's high merit and great achievements, criticized Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing for their crimes in sabotaging militia building, further heightened their awareness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continued revolution, and more closely watched the various tendencies of class struggle in the course of standing guard. They said: In smashing the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square, we fought for the defense of Chairman Mao; from now on, we must more firmly use our blood and life to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and safeguard our iron-clad socialist country from changing color.

The militiamen of the Capital Iron and Steel Company, the Peking Municipal Timber Plant and other units also used their spare time to undergo hard training to master the skills of wiping out the enemies. They resolved to skillfully master military techniques, and were ever ready to wipe out any enemy that dared to invade us.

With boundless love and boundless reverence for the great leader Chairman Mao, the militiamen of Tsinghua and Peking Universities on the one hand

actively participated in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviationist attempt at reversing verdicts and on the other hand strengthened their patrolling activities and fought for the defense and development of the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution and for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Large numbers of worker-militia sub-detachments which had moved into the neighborhood communities studied Chairman Mao's theories on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat with unflagging efforts, seriously analyzed the tendencies of class struggle under the unified leadership of the Party committees of neighborhood communities, mobilized the masses to deal blows to the sabotage activities of the class enemy, properly carried out work to safeguard peace and order in society, and fought with unflagging efforts for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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CRITICISM OF "ON GENERAL PROGRAM"

The Basic Line of the Party Brooks No Alteration

- workers of the Talien Petroleum Plant No. 7 deeply criticize "On General Program" from the ideological and political line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 26, 1976)

The broad masses of workers and cadres of the Talien Petroleum Plant No. 7 in Liaoning Province have made mass criticism of "On the General Program for All Work of the Party and the Country" (called "On General Program" for short). Their grasping this vital issue of the revisionist ideological and political line to criticize this big anti-Party and anti-Marxist poisonous weed "On General Program" plays a useful role in recognizing more clearly the reactionary essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and his revisionist line.

"On General Program" publicizes the theory of the dying out of class struggle in a vain attempt to write off the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie and especially the capitalist-roaders within the Party and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"On General Program" vociferously peddles the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" and clamors that this "is not only the general program for all work of the Party and the country, but also the general program for work in the entire course of struggle for realizing the grand goal of the next quarter century." The whole of it makes no mention of taking class struggle as the key link, and is particularly silent about the struggle against the bourgeoisie and making revolution against the capitalist-roaders.

Why is it that Teng Hsiao-p'ing openly oppose the basic line of the Party and frenziedly publicize the theory of the dying out of class struggle? The Party committee of the plant makes a serious study of Chairman Mao's directive that the capitalist-roaders are right in the Communist Party and a series of important instructions and comes to profoundly understand that throughout the historical period of socialism, the basic task of our whole Party and the people of the whole country is to struggle for the realization of the basic program of the Party and the implementation of the basic line of the Party. This means that it is necessary to unremittingly make revolution against the bourgeoisie inside the Party and diligently make war against the capitalist-roaders.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and the movement to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts are all struggles against the bourgeoisie inside the Party. It is definitely not fortuitous that "On General Program" completely avoids the basic question of the socialist revolution. The object of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party, in consistently publicizing the theory of the dying out of class struggle is to

try to write off the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, cover up the attack of the capitalist-roaders on the proletariat, and topple the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Looking back over the history of the two-line struggle since the founding of new China, the broad masses of workers of this plant notice that the chieftains of the opportunist line of the past all wildly publicized the theory of the dying out of class struggle but never called off the attack of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat. Liu Shao-ch'i on the one hand clamored that "the question of whether socialism or capitalism will win has now been settled," but on the other hand he recruited a handful of renegades, secret agents and unrepentant capitalist-roaders to actively carry out fraudulent deals for restoring capitalism. Lin Piao on the one hand nonsensically said that "all renegades, secret agents and capitalist-roaders have been rounded up," but on the other hand he recruited deserters and turncoats, and staged a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat. Teng Hsiao-p'ing was also no exception. While advocating that "we cannot remind ourselves of class struggle every day," he frenziedly launched at the same time planned, premeditated and organized attacks on the proletariat until the outbreak of the alarming counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square. The workers said, "We must recognize the sinister design of the theory of the dying out of class struggle publicized by "On General Program," criticize deeply and thoroughly "taking the three directives as the key link" and grasp firmly this key link of class struggle.

"On General Program" peddles the theory of productive forces in a vain attempt to obliterate the struggle between the two roads, and pushes the revisionist line to restore capitalism.

"On General Program" opposes the policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production" and maliciously attacks that since the great cultural revolution, "attention is paid only to politics but not the economy, only to revolution but not production, and as soon as they hear any talk about the need to properly grasp production and carry out economic construction, they would label people as advocates of the theory of productive forces and accuse them of practicing revisionism."

In the course of criticizing such fallacies, the workers and cadres of this plant pointed out: "On General Program" is peddling the "theory of 'white cat, black cat'" in a vain attempt to lead the people onto the evil road of capitalism. Since the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of people have criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the theory of productive forces peddled by them, persisted in the socialist revolution and adhered to the socialist road, thereby giving impetus to the great development of production. Over the past ten years, the productivity of the Talien Petroleum Plant No. 7 has increased fourfold, and since 1970, the three major targets--industrial output value, quantity of crude oil processed and profits surrendered to the upper level--have shown progress increase at the average rate of about 20 percent. From January to July this year, the state plans have been overfulfilled every month, and production targets have again and again set the best level in history. The workers said: "The malicious attack of 'On General Program'

has precisely exposed their reactionary stand in clinging to the revisionist theory of productive forces and shown that the people's criticism of their revisionist theory of productive forces is entirely correct."

In the course of criticism, the workers of this plant further pointed out: "The divergence between ourselves and Teng Hsiao-p'ing in this direction lies not in whether it is necessary to develop production or to realize 'four modernizations' but in what line to implement and what road to take. We must bear firmly in mind the very painful lesson of the Soviet Union of where "up goes the satellite and down plummets the red flag," adhere to the basic line of the Party and persevere in grasping revolution and promoting production."

"On General Program" negates the great proletarian cultural revolution, and vainly attempts to reverse verdicts, restore capitalism and turn back the wheel of history.

The broad masses of cadres and workers of the Talien Petroleum Plant No. 7 used a host of facts to repudiate the various reactionary fallacies cited by "On General Program" for attacking the great proletarian cultural revolution and to demonstrate this great truth: "It won't do not to carry out the great proletarian cultural revolution." Before the great cultural revolution, because the leadership of the plant was not in the hands of genuine Marxists and workers, the principal leading members implemented the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and actively promoted such stuff as "control, check and suppression," "material incentives," "profits in command" and "designation of experts to run factories." This kept the production of this in a stagnant state for a long time without making progress, and the socialist nature of ownership began to change. During the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers criticized the revisionist line and set up a leading body based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young. The workers truly became masters of the house, and launched a deep-going mass movement "to learn from Tach'ing in industry." An excellent situation unknown before appeared in revolution and construction.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing vociferated that the great cultural revolution led to "downfall" of "the fine cadres of the Party." This is entirely a shameless fabrication and slander. The workers of the Petroleum Plant No. 7 indignantly pointed out: The fine cadres of which school were Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao? They were the general representatives of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and the most vicious enemy of the proletariat and the revolutionary people. Would it be all right if such unrepentant capitalist-roaders were not knocked off the stage? Absolutely not! The reactionary clamor of Teng Hsiao-p'ing has baldly exposed his rapacious design in airing grievances for the handful of toppled capitalist-roaders and summoning back their ghosts.

"On General Program" also vociferously clamors that "of all aspects of rectification, the focal one is to rectify the Party and the work of the Party." It also asserts the need to put down by rectification their so-called "anti-Marxist class enemies" and "ultra-Left" elements, and to "seize back power."

It openly directs the spearhead at the revolutionary cadres who adheres to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and at the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. This vividly reveals the murderous mood behind Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "all-round rectification," which is a vain attempt to usurp Party and state leadership and help back to the stage those capitalist-roaders "who are not afraid of being toppled a second time" so as to facilitate the all-round restoration of capitalism and turn back the wheel of history. This is something we working people can never permit!

- By our correspondent(s) and reporter(s)

* * *

MEMORIAL HALL FOR CHAIRMAN MAO

Decision on Establishment of Memorial Hall for
Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung

Adopted by

Central Committee of Communist Party of China,
Standing Committee of National People's Congress
of People's Republic of China,
State Council of People's Republic of China, and
Military Commission of Central Committee of
Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1976)

october 8, 1976

in order to perpetuate the memory of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of our party, our army and the people of all the nationalities of our country and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, and to educate and inspire the workers, peasants, soldiers and other labouring people to carry out chairman mao's behests, uphold marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and carry the cause of proletarian revolution through to the end, it is hereby decided:

(1) a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung will be established in the capital, peking.

(2) upon the completion of the memorial hall, the crystal sarcophagus containing the body of chairman mao tsetung will be placed in the hall so that the broad masses of the people will be able to pay respects to his remains.

WORKS OF MAO TSETUNG

Decision of Central Committee of Communist Party of China of Publication of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" and Preparations for Publication of "Collected Works of Mao Tsetung"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1976)

in the past half century and more, the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung, basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism in all respects and enriched the treasure house of marxist theory in the course of leading china in the great struggle to accomplish the new-democratic revolution and carry out the socialist revolution and socialist construction, in the great struggle against the right and "left" opportunist lines within the party and in the great struggle against imperialism, against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core and against the reactionaries of all countries. chairman mao's works are immortal marxist-leninist documents. the publication of these works is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance for the people of all nationalities of our country in carrying out chairman mao's behests and carrying through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause, for the cause of liberation of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over. the publication will be a great event in the annals of the development of marxism and we must exert ourselves seriously and earnestly and carry it out well. the central committee of the communist party of china hereby decides:

(1) volume five of the "selected works of mao tsetung" will be published at the soonest possible date, with other volumes to follow. while the selected works are being published, active preparations are to be made for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung".

(2) the work on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the "collected works of mao tsetung" will be put under the direct leadership of the c.p.c. central committee political bureau headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, under which a committee for the editing and publication of the works of chairman mao tsetung will take charge of the work of compiling, editing and publishing.

(3) the general office of the central committee of the communist party of china will be responsible for the collecting and keeping of all the manuscripts of chairman mao's works.

the central committee enjoins the party committees at all levels to send to the general office of the central committee as soon as possible all manuscripts of chairman mao's, including the original scripts of articles, documents, telegrams, written directives, letters, poems and inscriptions, and the original minutes of chairman mao's speeches kept in the localities and units. the general office of the central committee should make duplicate copies and send them to the units or persons that have provided the originals, for their own keeping.

the c.p.c. central committee calls on the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to start a new upsurge in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao and energetically help collect the originals of chairman mao's writings. it hopes that the marxist-leninist parties and organizations and progressive organizations and friendly personages of various countries will give their help to make a success of the work of collecting the original scripts of chairman mao's writings.

the central committee of the
communist party of china

october 8, 1976

MAO TSETUNG POEMS

English-Chinese Edition of "Mao Tsetung Poems"
Comes Off Press

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1976)

when the whole world is deeply mourning the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung, an english-chinese edition of "mao tsetung poems" containing 39 magnificent, brilliant poems by chairman mao has been published by the commercial press.

the hsinhua bookstore began distributing the book in peking and other parts of the country on the eve of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. its distribution abroad will be undertaken by guozi shudian. the poems in this collection are printed in chinese and english side by side for the convenience of chinese and foreign readers.

a photo of chairman mao taken at lushan with his autograph and a facsimile of the poem "loushan pass -- to the tune of yi chin o" in chairman mao's own handwriting are printed before the contents. the book appears in a de luxe and a paper-backed edition.

PEKING UNIVERSITY

Upsurge of Studying Mao Tsetung Thought in
Peking University

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1976)

teachers, students, staff and workers of peking university have turned their deep feelings in memory of chairman mao into a great new drive to study and practise his thought. the new impetus to study and to deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts is surging throughout the university.

in recent days, the whole university, from party organizations at all levels to the party members, from teachers and students to staff and workers, has been forming collective and individual plans to study mao tsetung thought. many people are starting to restudy the four volumes of the selected works of mao tsetung. after chairman mao's passing, teachers and students of the physics department who are members of marxist-leninist study groups

wrote an open letter to other similar groups in the university proposing that a new upsurge of studying mao tsetung thought be immediately started in the university. a marxist-leninist study group consisting of a dozen teachers in the oriental languages department had been set up during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. apart from collective study, the group does spare-time self-study. teachers and students in the departments of mathematics, history and international politics are linking the history of the communist party of china and of the world communist movement to the study of chairman mao's brilliant works.

restudying chairman mao's important instructions on the great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, teachers and students thoroughly criticized the three poisonous weeds "on the general programme for all work of the party and the country," "some problems concerning the work of science and technology" and "some problems in accelerating industrial development" cooked up on teng hsiao-ping's instructions.

a peking university team of more than a thousand including teachers, students, staff and workers went to tangshan city to do study and service. there they studied chairman mao's works with workers, p.l.a. soldiers and residents of the workers' theoretical study classes organized by the tangshan city party committee, factories and neighbourhoods and wrote articles in praise of chairman mao's tremendous contributions and in criticism of teng hsiao-ping.

the peking university teachers, students, staff and workers are unswerving in their forward march under chairman mao's direction: "education should be revolutionized". all departments of the university, whether in the liberal arts, science or foreign languages, give prime importance to the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. taking class struggle as their main lesson, they make every effort to train steadfast fighters to combat and prevent revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. adhering to the directive that "the liberal arts should take all society as their factory", teachers and students of the liberal arts departments work alongside workers and peasants in studying and disseminating mao tsetung thought in connection with current class struggles and to transform the old educational system with mao tsetung thought. carrying forward the revolutionary tradition that goes back to chairman

mao's early years of study in the peking university library, the library faculty has resolved to turn the library into a centre for the study and dissemination of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. the great leader and teacher chairman mao paid great attention to the culture and education of the peasants who account for the overwhelming majority of the population in china. to carry out chairman mao's behests, the teachers and students are determined to break with the old system and run the library in an open-door way. they have now set up a rural culture and propaganda class in miyung county on the peking outskirts to recruit from the people's communes students who will go back to work there upon graduation. this move has been taken in emulation of the experience of the hsiaochinchuang production brigade which has made a mark in occupying the rural positions in the fields of ideology, culture and education with mao tsetung thought. worker-peasant-soldier students and teachers of the philosophy department are writing new readers for study of philosophy with the help of peasant activists in theoretical study of the hunghsing people's commune.

teachers, students, staff and workers of the science departments have persevered in running classes in an open-door way, in carrying out part-time work and part-time study and in maintaining links with factories. they are resolved to follow chairman mao's direction "schools are factories, factories are schools". many departments have provided conditions for setting up bases of education revolution in factories and the countryside and are carrying on a new system of integrating colleges with factories or people's communes. according to the education revolution plan laid down, groups of teachers and students of peking university go to the factories, countryside and p.l.a. army units to carry forward the proletarian educational cause pioneered by chairman mao. on september 22, eleven of this year's worker-peasant-soldier graduates from the liberal arts and foreign languages departments were on their way to work or settle as peasants in the tibet autonomous region. before leaving, they took a vow in front of chairman mao's portrait in the peking university library, saying "we will conscientiously study mao tsetung thought, firmly carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and make revolution all our lives in the frontier areas."

STUDY AND PRODUCTION

Upsurge in Peking Steel Plant Study, Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1976)

workers and cadres of the peking steel plant are showing by their study and production how deep their proletarian feelings for chairman mao are. the plant is undertaking a new study of chairman mao's works and deepening their criticism of teng hsiao-ping.

the plant set a new record in steel making for september, following overfulfillment of its state plan in the previous eight months.

some 600 theoretical activists have joined other workers in group meetings to deepen the criticism of the phoney theories peddled by teng hsiao-ping, such as "the dying out of class struggle" and "the theory of productive forces". the no. 9 steel-making workshop held a number of meetings to criticize teng hsiao-ping's reactionary fallacy that "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative" and upheld the marxist viewpoint that "the masses are the real heroes". they said it was necessary to have faith in the masses and rely on them in grasping revolution and promoting production. the workers put forward ideas and suggestions to shorten the time for a heat of steel. workers of the oxygen workshop helped them create a new time record by the introduction of additional pipes to blow oxygen into the furnace. thus they were able to meet the month's target for heats ahead of schedule.

through the study of chairman mao's directive on the socialist education movement, cadres at various levels in the plant have become more conscious that they should act to restrict bourgeois right and identify themselves with the workers so that they can keep up with the workers' forward march. otherwise, in chairman mao's words, "they will find themselves locked in acute class struggle with the working class all their lives and in the end are bound to be overthrown as bourgeois by the working class." they have come to work, study and live with the workers.

pai shu-mao, a model worker and vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, who met chairman mao several times, said: "i want to carry out chairman mao's behests and firmly act in line with 'the charter of the anshan iron and steel company', the set of basic principles for running socialist enterprises which chairman mao approved of. i will take part actively in the movement to learn from taching in industry and persist in the protracted struggle against capitalist roaders in the party." he took the initiative among the cadres in taking part in productive labour.

GOOD HARVESTS

Chinghai Plateau Has Good Spring Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Sining, Oct. 7, 1976)

inspired by the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts personally initiated by chairman mao, people of all nationalities of the chinghai plateau, northwest china, had a good spring wheat harvest this year. they set a new record in total grain output.

per-hectare spring wheat yield topped 7.5 tons on big agricultural areas on the banks of yellow river and huangshui river. in the once-barren tsaidam basin spring wheat yield now reaches 12 tons per-hectare on high-yield farmland. the total grain output on all state farms here increased by 30 percent compared with last year.

during the spring wheat harvest the commune members continued to honour the memory of the great leader chairman mao. they laid sheaves of golden wheat before the portrait of chairman mao and said: "chairman mao's revolutionary line will continue to guide us in winning new harvests for the revolution." many minority cadres, who grew up under chairman mao's attention, vowed before his portrait to turn their grief into strength, to strive for still greater victories in revolution and production and to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china pioneered by chairman mao.

peasants of all nationalities are now busy with the autumn ploughing and farmland capital construction in a big way to ensure a still better harvests next year.

chinghai plateau is between 2,000 metres and 3,000 metres above sea level, and natural conditions are poor. but with agricultural collectivization and the deepening of the mass movement to learn from tachai in agriculture during the great proletarian cultural revolution the grain output there has increased year by year. the province, which used to be deficient in grain, became self-sufficient in grain last year. the mass movement to learn from tachai throughout the province has developed in depth in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line this year. the communes and production brigades are persisting in taking the socialist road in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. agricultural scientific workers go to countryside to carry out their work together with local peasants. a four-level scientific network has been established in every county.

this year, the area sown to fine seed strains has been expanded considerably. locally-produced humic acid fertilizer was this year three times the figure for 1975. the method of turning one crop a year into two crops has been popularized successfully in some areas on the banks of the yellow river and the huangshui river. this has greatly helped raise grain output.

COAL DRESSING

New Type of Flotator Built in China

(NCNA-English Harbin, Oct. 7, 1976)

a coal flotator with jetting swirling stream, the first of its kind in china, has been turned out by workers of the nanshan coal dressing plant under the hokang mining administration, northeast china.

the new machine was put into serial production after being approved by departments concerned as simple in structure, easy to service, high in efficiency and reliable in performance.

adoption of this flotator marks a break from the conventional idea prevalent in other countries that "steam coal is not fit for the flotation process". it has blazed a trail in the production of new types of good quality, high efficiency flotation machines suited to the specific conditions in china.

most of the flotators used in this country for separating fine coal and recovering cleaned coal from slurry were imported from abroad. many people considered it uneconomical for large dressing plants to adopt these machines in view of their low efficiency and high prices. this attitude has long prevented many dressing plants from effectively recovering fine coal and resulted in a huge waste of coal resources.

the rapid expansion of china's metallurgical and chemical industries since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought increasingly big demands for cleaned coal. at the same time, growing mechanization in the coal mining industry has given rise to a sharp increase in fine coal, recovery of which has thus surfaced as an important problem in the coal dressing industry.

after making a penetrating criticism of the slavish comprador philosophy and the concept of crawling at a snail's pace, workers of the nanshan dressing plant, who had been tempered in the cultural revolution, decided to break from foreign conventions by devising a new type of high efficiency flotator to do away with the long-standing problem.

the workers' revolutionary spirit won active support from the plant party committee and a special group was set up under a vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee. putting their heads together in research and shop work, members of the group finally worked out the design and built a prototype. the plant then made a series of improvements on the machine, installed a complete set of auxiliary equipment and built a flotation workshop. the rate of cleaned coal recovery was raised by a little over ten per cent.

last year the plant recovered an additional 156,000 tons of fine quality cleaned coal, equivalent to the annual production of a medium-sized colliery. its annual output of cleaned coal was doubled, going up from 400,000 tons to 804,000 tons.

METEORITES

Initial Research Report on Kirin Meteorites

(NCNA-English Changchun, Oct. 7, 1976)

encouraging

initial results have been obtained in the large-scale comprehensive research on the meteorite shower which fell in the kirin area in northeast china on march 8. since this may the chinese academy of sciences has brought together scientists and technicians of research institutes concerned, universities and colleges in different parts of china to collaborate with workers, peasants and soldiers in the research.

the academy recently called a conference in kirin city, kirin province, to sum up the results of the surveys and research conducted on the meteorite shower and discuss and map out plans for further studies.

meteorite research is of great value for the study of the history of celestial bodies, the earth and life and of astronomy, astrophysics, astrochemistry, high energy physics, space flight and other branches of scientific research. the wealth of data and materials obtained by workers, peasants, soldiers and scientists

in their surveys provided a valuable basis for scientific research.

on the basis of the first-hand materials collected by workers, peasants and soldiers and related data obtained in scientific surveys, the research institutions of mechanics and astronomy have used an electronic computer to work out the trajectory of the path of the meteor's fall and analyzed and verified the phenomenon of the fall and the rule of the resulting meteorite strewfield. the institutes of geochemistry and geology have ascertained the age of the meteorite formation by isotopic chronology and studied the history of its evolution in interplanetary space. the institutes of geology and geochemistry have studied the material composition and structure of the representative samples of meteorites and initially determined 16 minerals contained in the meteorites. they have obtained valuable data on the process of the formation of the meteorites through the study of their structure and observation of the fusion crusts, chondrules and matrix of the meteorites with the aid of electronic microscopes. they have ascertained that the kirin meteorites belong to the high iron content group of chondrites through the study of the chemical composition and petrological research. the institutes of geochemistry and nuclear physics have determined many kinds of cosmogenic radionuclides in the meteorite body and studied the principle of distribution of various kinds of cosmogenic nuclides in the number one meteoritic body, the biggest of the meteorites. these nuclides vary in their characteristics according to their depth. they have deduced from the various forms of high energy and low energy nuclear reactions that engendered these cosmogenic nuclides and the relative positions of various meteorites in the meteorite body. the mechanical analysis of the trajectory of the path of the meteor's fall and the determination of cosmogenic nuclides were made for the first time in chinese meteorite research. the research on material composition and structure and isotopic chronologies of meteorite formation was more meticulous and deep-going than previous work in this field.

the researches on the kirin meteorite shower has been conducted in the excellent situation when successes have been won in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. through criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, scientists and technicians learned more eagerly from workers, peasants and soldiers and became more determined in scaling the heights of science in the spirit of independence and self-reliance.

the researches on the kirin meteorite shower show the rapid development of science and technology and the

rise in the level of scientific research in china. under the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, little meteorite research was conducted before the cultural revolution. the apparatus used then was limited to optical microscopes and the method of analysis was confined to chemical analysis and x-ray powder crystal analysis. but in the researches on the kirin meteorite shower, electronic computer, electronic microscope, x-ray diffractometer, mass spectrograph, electronic probe and other instruments and equipment were used and the isotope dilution method, ultra-high vacuum technology, neutron activation analysis and two light path atomic absorption and low background gamma ray spectrum determination were applied. most of the advanced equipment and technical methods were made and worked out self-reliantly by chinese workers and technicians.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

African People Will Remember Chairman Mao Forever

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1976)

when the sad news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and teacher, spread to africa, the masses of the people and officials of many african countries deeply mourned him with feelings of grief and esteem. they pointed out that chairman mao was the great teacher of the people of the third world who had shown the road of advance for the oppressed nations and oppressed people in their cause of liberation.

in niger, a landlocked country in west africa, workers, peasants, government officials and personages of other circles streamed to the chinese embassy or called on their chinese friends to express their profound sorrow at the passing of chairman mao. in the reclamation area where the chinese agro-technical team works, many people wore black armbands to express their deep mourning for chairman mao. the niger friends extolled the brilliant achievements of chairman mao tsetung in their inscriptions in the book of condolence or in conversations with their chinese friends. they pointed out that chairman mao was "the greatest man of the contemporary era", "the standard-bearer in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism", "the great leader of the oppressed people and oppressed nations" and "the great teacher of the people of the third world". the director of the national museum of niger wrote in the book of condolence: "chairman mao tsetung is the symbol of dignity, freedom and progress for the people of various countries who are opposing superpower hegemonism."

in those sorrowful days, officials and people in tananarive, capital of madagascar, an island country in the west indian ocean, called at the chinese embassy to express their mourning. a student wrote in the book of condolence, "the road opened up by chairman mao tsetung is one of resolute struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism and a bright road for the cause of emancipation and revolution of the oppressed people."

in the mahitsy hospital where a chinese medical team is working, malagasy doctors, nurses and patients as well as inhabitants living in the neighbourhood expressed to the chinese medical personnel sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. on september 20, the television of madagascar gave a special programme on the memorial meeting for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung at tien an men square in peking. it also featured the revolutionary life of chairman mao tsetung and china's achievements in national construction.

in the days of mourning for chairman mao tsetung, ethiopian workers, peasants, teachers, students, housewives and government officials in a steady flow called at the chinese embassy in addis ababa to express their respect for chairman mao.

fifteen working personnel of the ministry of public works and housing of ethiopia said in a letter of condolence, "chairman mao's scientific thinking and teachings shall live with us paving our way to victory. this holds true for all oppressed masses, especially the oppressed masses of the third world, most stricken under the yoke of feudalism, imperialism and zionism."

in somalia, more than 1,000 workers, youth, women, students, teachers, doctors and local residents called at the chinese embassy to express condolences. the mourners, including grey-haired old men and teenagers, stood with extreme sorrow in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao. a young man wrote in the condolence book, "the late chairman mao tsetung made immortal contributions to the world today." "we must tell the reactionaries and the enemies of mao tsetung that china will act as before. mao tsetung is still alive because the people everywhere are studying quotations from him," he said.

in kenya on the equator, people of various circles deeply mourned the demise of chairman mao tsetung in various ways. a kenyan friend wrote, "chairman mao's teachings and practice are everlasting living symbol for all."

a number of refugees from namibia illegally occupied by the south african authorities said in a letter of condolence to the chinese embassy in kenya, "comrade mao, although in his resting place, will remain a vivid memory in our hearts. he was a beloved leader not only of the great chinese nation, but of all suffering masses of asia, africa, latin america, and indeed of the world at large." "comrade mao tsetung has always enlightened our minds against our number one enemies imperialism, neo-colonialism, and new and imminent social-imperialism," the letter said.

in uganda, many friends called at the chinese embassy to mourn the death of chairman mao. one of them said, "the passing away of chairman mao is a great loss not for the chinese people alone, but for the whole world community and particularly for that of the oppressed and struggling nations." another friend said, "mao tsetung thought is still guiding struggling mankind in africa, asia, latin america and elsewhere in their resolute fight against the shameful shackles of imperialism and colonialism."

in zaire in central africa, many friends working together with the chinese agro-technical group and the chinese medical team or at the construction site of the people's palace went to the residences of the chinese colleagues to extend their condolences. many of them, with tears in their eyes, stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao. two weeping nurses of the kintambo hospital placed flowers, collected from the countryside, in front of the portrait of chairman mao.

in the book of condolence in the chinese embassy in zaire, mokolo wa mpombo, chief advisor to the presidency of the republic, wrote: "chairman mao has left us but his thought remains eternal." adame diagne, secretary-general of the union of african railways, pointed out, "chairman mao tsetung is a great helmsman of china's revolution whose exceptional dimension has pushed forward the history of the peoples of the whole world and particularly the african people's struggle for development."

in chad, the working people and people of other circles expressed their heartfelt love and respect for chairman mao. one college student wrote: "the chinese people have lost their leader, mankind has lost a great man and the freedom-loving people have lost a teacher." a staff member of the state-owned trade company wrote: "for the third world and oppressed peoples, chairman mao is still alive because his thought is eternal."

in mauritania on the atlantic coast, workers and students, teachers and armymen were stricken with deep grief. writing long tributes in the condolence book, some of them warmly praised the magnificent contributions of chairman mao tsetung and his invincible thought. a middle school student wrote: "the great leader chairman mao has passed away but his illustrious thought will for ever remain imprinted in the hearts of the oppressed of all continents." some mauritanians took a solemn oath before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung that they would for ever be loyal to his cause. overwhelmed with bitter grief, still others sobbed before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung.

in burundi, many friends wrote tributes or poems in the condolence book of the chinese embassy to express their

mourning. a friend wrote: "chairman mao tsetung will for ever live in our hearts and be our teacher and example." in spite of fatigue after work, some teachers outside of bujumbura made a special trip to the capital to pay condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

the news of chairman mao tsetung's death plunged many friends in upper volta into profound sorrow. a responsible member of the upper volta association for friendship with the peoples said: "the passing of illustrious chairman mao is a shock to the people of various countries and, in particular, to the people of the third world. they have lost a best teacher." an official of the ministry of rural development said: "the works of chairman mao will for ever be engraved in golden letters in the annals of the revolutionaries throughout the world."

in lome, capital of the republic of togo, the news of the passing of chairman mao evoked deep sorrow among workers, employees, students and other people. they expressed mourning in their interviews with the press granted in the streets or shops or on the buses. the togo television in a special programme broadcast their statements. one of them said, "the death of chairman mao brought me grief. i love chairman mao very much, because he did a lot for africa." another said, "the passing of chairman mao is a loss to africa and the whole world."

friends of all circles in the republic of guinea-bissau gave a high appraisal of the tremendous contributions made by chairman mao to the cause of liberation of the oppressed people the world over. upon learning of the passing of chairman mao, many of them could not hold back their tears. marao mane, mayor of bafata, said to a member of the chinese water conservancy study team, "like the chinese people, i am in extreme sorrow these days. please convey my condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung." mayor of cacheu city braima baugura said to chinese medical workers: "chairman mao tsetung is not only the great leader and teacher of the chinese people, but also the liberator of the oppressed people of the world." "the works and great thought of chairman mao will live forever in the hearts of the people in china and guinea-bissau and the revolutionary people the world over."

African Public Opinion Acclaims Chairman Mao's Magnificent Contributions

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1976)

the african press when cherishing the memory of the late chairman mao tsetung, highly praises his magnificent contributions and mao tsetung thought.

the benin paper "zhuzu" says in an editorial, "the venerable chairman mao tsetung has made an inestimable contribution in both theory and practice to the international revolutionary movement of the proletariat. the magnificent and inexhaustible revolutionary treasury of mao tsetung thought will for ever shine over the entire world, particularly the proletarians of all countries and oppressed nations and peoples."

in another editorial entitled "go to the inexhaustible source of mao tsetung thought", the paper says, "after the works of marx, engels and lenin, the works of chairman mao tsetung constitute an inexhaustible treasury for the revolutionaries of all countries and an infinite force of progress." it says, "we must time and again study the great works of mao tsetung which mark an epoch in the history of mankind, with the aim to learn more and more from this live source of scientific teaching, the knowledge of the laws which govern the world we are in."

the tanzanian paper "uhuru" carried a series of articles under the title "mao tsetung thought and world revolution". one of them says that under the leadership of chairman mao china has made tremendous achievements in revolution and construction. it emphatically points out, "the chinese revolution and chairman mao's theory on people's war is of particular significance to us today."

the senegal television station acquainted the senegalese people with the great achievements made by the chinese people under the guidance of mao tsetung thought. it said, "mao tsetung thought cannot be and would not be without influence on the third world where three quarters of the population are peasants."

the mozambican paper "noticias" in an editorial under the title "the great revolutionary" says, "the words used on the passing of mao tsetung by heads of state, heads of government, revolutionary political parties and revolutionary movements as well as mass organizations throughout the world showed that they are thoroughly convinced of the influence of his life and thought on the world and history." an article carried in the same paper says: "the life

of chairman mao tsetung is integrated with the history of china over the last 50 years." "in the 70's, the voice that chairman mao is 'the lenin of the contemporary world' has been ringing whether in the east or in the west."

the "voice of revolution" of burundi broadcast an article saying that chairman mao tsetung "rid china of misery, saved it from hunger and diseases and made it radiate in the world." it says, "not only china is grieved at the passing of chairman mao, but also the entire africa, though far away from chairman mao's country, is grieved at the passing of the great teacher." "for the africans, chairman mao is a symbol of freedom for the oppressed peoples." "by his thought, he offered africa a new road in the field of economic development or mental transformation," it adds.

the zairian paper "elima" says in an article that chairman mao tsetung, "while shaping the destiny of the chinese, had ceaselessly struggled for the creation in the entire world of an era of independence, liberty, justice and equality among all nations. his criticism of hegemonism of the superpowers explained this point. his contribution to the liberation of the colonial and oppressed peoples is immense."

the "voice of uganda" carried a reader's letter saying that china "enjoys immense love and respect of the peoples and revolutionaries the world over." "here in africa, we have really appreciated the chinese people's extremely effective support and assistance in our war of liberation. we the entire people of the african continent, therefore, join their chinese comrades in mourning the death of chairman mao," the letter notes.

the guinean paper "horoya" says in an article that chairman mao tsetung "was one of the most prominent figures of the people's revolution of the world to which he had made a positive enrichment." "mao tsetung formulated a series of scientific theses enriching the heritage of the theory of marxism. it is with the forceful character proper for a proletarian revolutionary that he victoriously initiated and led the proletarian cultural revolution," the editorial points out. it says that chairman mao "gave all his energy to the cause of liberation of the chinese people and the cause of communism."

CHINA AND ARAB COUNTRIES

Arab Newspapers Honor Memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1976)

since the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung, newspapers in some arab countries have carried commentaries and articles to praise chairman mao tsetung for his outstanding contributions to the chinese people and the revolutionary people all over the world. they point out that mao tsetung thought will live for ever in the hearts of the third world people.

an article by sudanese minister of the interior mamoun awad abu zeid carried in the sudanese paper "al sahafa" says, "we the third world people immensely admire and appreciate the contributions made by him (chairman mao) to the humanity." "the passing away of chairman mao has deprived china and the entire humanity of a leader," he says.

another sudanese paper "el ayam" says in an article, "chairman mao's teachings will continue to guide victoriously the course of the chinese people, and the world people as well, in their march towards prosperity and progress."

"al thorah" of the yemen arab republic in an article entitled "china's and third world's grief" says that since the passing of chairman mao tsetung, "all the people who love liberation, peace, equality and progress and oppose colonialism and imperialism have shared the immense grief with them (the chinese people) because mao tsetung was not an asian leader whose struggle was confined in china; his struggle went beyond the continent where he lived and his influence spread to all corners of the globe so that he became one of the greatest and most outstanding personages in the world."

the "14th october" of the democratic yemen says in an article, "the death of china's leader chairman mao has deprived the globe of another great man who changed the look of the world." "he consolidated china's important position in the international arena and led the most tremendous construction work in the history of mankind," it says. "the people of various countries are bidding farewell to a staunch revolutionary and leader, in whom embody all qualities of a revolutionary and a great leader," it adds.

a "jordan times" article says, "mao tsetung, the great helmsman, has at last passed away." "but his

ideas and philosophy will linger on." china under chairman mao "became a bastion of strength, an inspiration of the third world," it says.

tunisian "l'action" says in a commentary entitled "a man who changed the historical course": "mao tsetung will go down in history as one of the most prestigious leader of this century, a strategist, a statesman, an ideologist and a unique figure of combat and action."

the "maroc soir" says in an article, "chairman mao tsetung's contribution to the marxist-leninist line is undoubtedly of great historic significance." it says that chairman mao's "thought is the successful practice of the communist ideology in an under-developed country."

CHINA AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

First Ambassador of Central African Republic to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1976)

michel mahelengamo, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the central african republic to the people's republic of china, arrived here today.

CHINA AND COMOROS

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in Comoros Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1976)

li jo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the comoros, left here for his post by plane today.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Ensemble Leaves Ethiopia for Madagascar

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Oct. 6, 1976)

the song and dance ensemble of china left here for madagascar today after a friendly visit to ethiopia. it is led by wang tzu-cheng with chang chun and tsao teh-yun as deputy heads.

the ensemble gave six performances here, including two special performances and a joint performance with ethiopian artistes.

aklilu habte, ethiopian minister of culture, sports and youth affairs received the head, deputy heads and some members of the ensemble yesterday and had a friendly conversation with them. he expressed the hope that the cultural ties between the two countries would be further strengthened in the future.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Journal Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 6, 1976)

the french journal "l'humanite rouge" in an editorial today greets the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china warmly acclaiming its achievements in the struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and against modern revisionism.

"today," the editorial says, "with the grievous passing of comrade mao tsetung, the marxist-leninists will support with stronger determination than ever before the communist party of china led by its central committee in the struggle it is carring out for continuing the revolution and combatting revisionism, especially the current struggle against teng hsiao-ping and the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution."

the editorial adds, "on their part, the modern revisionists are multiplying their manoeuvres against the people's republic of china. haven't they presented themselves as the 'great friends of the chinese people'? the truth is that it is they who are indulging in the hope of seeing revisionism replace marxism-leninism and the bourgeoisie within the party usurp the leadership of the party and the state."

however, the editorial says in conclusion, "the great movement to study mao tsetung thought now under way among the revolutionary masses in china should give us confidence in the future of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china."

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Sinkiang Song and Dance Troupe Gives Premiere in Kuwait

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Oct. 6, 1976)

the song and dance troupe of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region of china gave its premiere here yesterday evening to the warm welcome of more than 500 spectators.

abdul-rahman al houty, acting under-secretary, mohammad al sanousi, assistant under-secretary, of the ministry of information, watched the performance in the company of leader of the troupe ahyimu aitselzuwa and chinese ambassador sun sheng-wei.

also present to watch the performance were diplomatic envoys of various countries here.

the artists of various nationalities from china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region presented songs and dances with rich national flavour which reflect the happy life of the people of various nationalities and their ardent love for chairman mao and their socialist motherland. they also sang some kuwaiti songs.

the chinese troupe arrived here on october 4. secretary general ahmed al udwani of the national council for culture, science and literature of kuwait received the chinese troupe leaders yesterday.

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Closes in Kuwait

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Oct. 7, 1976)

the chinese economic and trade exhibition closed here yesterday.

kuwaiti minister of trade and industry abdel wahab al nafissi and more than 20,000 people visited the exhibition since its opening on september 22.

many visitors praised the great achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung in socialist revolution and socialist construction. they also appreciated the development of friendship between china and kuwait.

during the exhibition, chinese documentaries were shown to the welcome of the audience.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Latin American People Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1976)

the masses of people in a number of latin american countries have held memorial meetings and other functions to mourn the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and eulogize his magnificent exploits. campaigns for studying mao tsetung thought have been launched.

when the news of the passing of chairman mao reached the dominican republic on september 9, a mechanic in santo domingo told his colleagues: "today is a day of great sorrow for us poor people of the world, the great revolutionary mao tsetung passed away excl."

the dominican national union of revolutionary students soon broadcast through loudspeakers "the message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country" issued by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the state council of the people's republic of china and the military commission of the

central committee of the communist party of china. many people listened with grief and as soon as the broadcast ended they sang in unison the "internationale".

then memorial meetings were held by the various groups affiliated to the union and the flavio suero student front on september 9 and the following day. the students held aloft placards which read: "eternal glory to chairman mao excl." "mao tsetung, leader of the proletariat excl." and "long live mao tsetung thought excl."

the federation of dominican students in an article published in "la noticia" on september 10 says: "a great heart has stopped beating, but mao tsetung thought will last eternally."

on the square in front of the department of engineering and architecture of the autonomous university of santo domingo, dominican friends posted a big portrait of chairman mao against a red cloth embroidered with golden thread and framed with black crape. written on the upper part of the cloth were: "eternal glory to the great leader and revolutionary teacher chairman mao tsetung excl." many people queued up on the square to sign the book of condolence.

at a meeting held in bogota, capital of colombia, marcelo torres, national leader of the independent and revolutionary workers' movement, read out a statement signed by representatives of five organizations paying homage to chairman mao for his contributions to the cause of the world revolution. the participants held aloft a big streamer inscribed with words: "eternal glory to the teacher of the proletariat comrade mao tsetung excl." the movement called upon its members to launch a campaign for the diffusion, research and study of mao tsetung thought in the light of the specific conditions in colombia "as the best homage to his memory".

in peru, the federation of students of the national agricultural university sponsored a series of functions from september 27 to october 1 to pay homage to chairman mao. at the university of la molina, over 600 students took part in a memorial meeting at which their shouts acclaiming chairman mao's immortal exploits lasted for one minute.

at a memorial meeting arranged by the federation of university students of peru, the participants shouted solemnly: "eternal glory to chairman mao tsetung excl." "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl." a communique distributed at the meeting says that "chairman mao's contributions are not limited to the chinese revolution. mao tsetung was the greatest marxist-leninist of our

time". chairman mao's theoretical contribution to the solution of the problems of the world revolution in our epoch "is inestimable". "his contribution to the struggle against soviet and world revisionism and his contributions to the theory of socialist construction: the contribution to the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and above all in the 10 years of the proletarian cultural revolution are also of unique importance". in comas district, primary school no. 2059 at the "new year" village named its 1971-1976 grade "mao tsetung classes" to the memory of the great teacher chairman mao tsetung. in cusco, an ancient town of incan civilization, two thousand workers, students, teachers and other citizens, holding portraits of chairman mao and red banners, marched two kilometres in silence to pay homage to the memory of chairman mao. this was followed by a memorial meeting of over 5,000 people the following day.

in venezuela, the socialist league of venezuela held a meeting of more than 500 people in caracas on october 1 to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung. speaking at the meeting, president of the league carmelo laborit pointed out: chairman mao wrote the most glorious pages in the chinese annals. he led the chinese people to victory by his deeds and thought and under his guidance, oppression and enslavement in china were eliminated. carmelo laborit also praised chairman mao for persisting in the struggle against soviet revisionism, and for his glorious achievements in personally initiating and leading china's great proletarian cultural revolution.

in the days of deep sorrow for the passing of chairman mao, friends in mexico held memorial meetings, lectures and photo exhibitions eulogizing the monumental contributions of chairman mao. in a country where agriculture is of great importance, the mexican people feel chairman mao's teachings on peasants' movement and agricultural development particularly dear to their hearts. at a memorial meeting, a 58-year-old peasant from the rural area of puebla, rogelio soto quevedo, had this to say: "farmers like ourselves in mexico and latin america as a whole should study the thought of chairman mao." he also said that the new china today sets "an example for the peoples of the third world." at another memorial meeting in the mexico city, felipe pardinas, a professor of the national autonomous university of mexico who had been to china three times, gave an account of how chairman mao led the chinese peasants to advance on the road to collectivization of agriculture, adding "on the question of rural revolution, chairman mao had performed gigantic exploits. his teachings will forever be followed."

Latin American Marxist-Leninist Papers Pay Homage to Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1976)

organs of marxist-leninist parties and groups in a number of latin american countries have issued special editions to pay homage to the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung. they eulogize chairman mao's magnificent contributions to the cause of the revolution in china and the world. they also express determination to carry the peoples' revolutionary cause through to the end.

"patria roja", organ of the central committee of the communist party of peru, frontpaged a portrait of chairman mao tsetung in its special edition. it also carried a poem by chairman mao entitled

"reascending chingkangshan
to the tune of shui tiao keh tou",

"the message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country" from the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the state council of the people's republic of china, and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, and the message of condolence on the passing of chairman mao tsetung by the central committee of the communist party of peru to the central committee of the communist party of china.

an article entitled "guide and leader of chinese revolution" paying tribute to chairman mao tsetung was carried in the edition.

the article says that comrade mao tsetung was a military strategist, eminent statesman, sagacious revolutionary guide, extraordinary poet and organizer and great marxist-leninist theorist. in his address before the grave of karl marx, friedrich engels said: "fighting was his element. and he fought with a passion, a tenacity and a success such as few could rival." with every reason these words of engels can be applied to chairman mao tsetung.

after recalling the brilliant achievements made by chairman mao in his militant life, the article points out that to persevere in the revolutionary path charted by marx, lenin and chairman mao "is the best homage we can pay to the memory of comrade mao tsetung, the great marxist-leninist, leader and teacher of the peoples of the world, the great communist of china and the world."

"serve the people", organ of the red line of the dominican "june 14" revolutionary movement, devoted an 8-page special edition to the memory of chairman mao tsetung. included were an editorial, a memorial poem, photos of chairman mao tsetung in various periods of his revolutionary activities, and news reports on the mourning and memorial services held by the masses and revolutionary organizations in different parts of the dominican republic. also published was the full text of "the message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country" from the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the state council of the people's republic of china and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the editorial says: "as comrade mao tsetung extraordinarily developed and enriched the thinking inherited from marx, engels, lenin and stalin and his political thought has given orientation to the struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations against the two superpowers, there is much more powerful reason for the marxist-leninists and other anti-imperialist fighters of all countries to feel extremely grieved at the irreparable loss which the international communist movement has suffered in the departure of this prominent revolutionary of the proletariat."

the editorial stresses: it is the firm belief of the marxist-leninists all over the world that "the chinese people, under the leadership of their party armed with mao tsetung thought, will consolidate their achievements in socialist revolution made under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and will continue to advance shoulder-to-shoulder with the oppressed people and oppressed nations until imperialism, social-imperialism, revisionism and all reaction in the world are totally defeated."

the special edition also carried in full the "statement supporting the dominican people's resistance to u.s. armed aggression" issued by chairman mao on may 12, 1965. an editor's note on the republication of this statement says: "we reprint here chairman mao's statement which serves, as always, as a tremendous stimulus to the dominican people in the struggle of resistance against the u.s. imperialists' armed aggression."

a special edition of "new democracy", organ of the marxist-leninist league of colombia, carried an article in memory of chairman mao tsetung. it says that chairman mao "left for the international proletariat and peoples of the world the most precious revolutionary legacy: his thought, the marxism-leninism of our era."

after citing chairman mao's teachings on party building, criticizing revisionism, armed struggle and the role of the masses in history, the article points out, "chairman mao tsetung loved and trusted people profoundly. we colombian revolutionaries should follow this marxist-leninist principle. so long as we have faith in the masses, and mobilize them correctly, we can achieve great victories."

the article points out that colombia is similar to old china. the strategic planning of the chinese revolution is useful to colombia. "we must firmly grasp the strategic line of mao tsetung so as to go deep in the integration of marxism-leninism with our concrete reality."

the article says, "we colombian revolutionaries and people will continue to unite with the chinese people and peoples of other countries in the struggle against the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states." the colombian people's deepening of the struggle against u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and other reactionary forces "will be the greatest homage to mao tsetung, the great teacher of the international proletariat".

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malayan Communists, National Liberation Armymen, Revolutionary People Deeply Mourn Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1976)

the passing of chairman mao tsetung was deeply mourned in various ways by members of the malayan communist party, commanders and combatants of the malayan national liberation army and the revolutionary malayan people, according to a report broadcast by the "voice of malayan revolution" on september 30.

the report said that the central committee of the communist party of malaya issued an announcement to the whole party, the whole army and all the revolutionary mass organizations on september 9 to the effect that it had decided to declare september 9 to 18 days of mourning for the great teacher chairman mao tsetung.

"during these days," the report said, "the central organs of the party and our army detachments in border regions opened memorial halls where portraits of chairman mao were put up and wreaths ceremoniously

presented." "all combatants of the army detachments and shock force units assembled themselves in the early morning or in the evening and paid a silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung," the report said.

"solemn memorial meetings for the great teacher chairman mao tsetung were held on the evening of september 18 by the various units of our party, army detachments and shock force units, and revolutionary mass organizations," the report said. "in the base areas and guerrilla regions, the various party and army units held meetings or other memorial activities for chairman mao tsetung attended by the masses in a way befitting the local conditions. a great number of local inhabitants attended these memorial activities, some of them together with their children. they expressed deepest mourning for the passing away of chairman mao."

while deeply mourning for the great teacher chairman mao tsetung, all comrades recalled with boundless respect and admiration the meritorious exploits chairman mao performed for the chinese revolution and the world revolution and his great internationalist support for the malayan revolution, the report said. "the very thought that the great teacher chairman mao tsetung has left us for ever plunged all of us into immense grief. many comrades could not hold back their tears and many sobbed."

"the great teacher chairman mao tsetung passed away", the broadcast said, "but his name and feats are eternal. the most respected and beloved chairman mao will live for ever in the hearts of the revolutionary people of our country and the world. invincible mao tsetung thought will always be the beacon guiding the victorious advance of the revolutionary people of our country and of the whole world."

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Exposes Soviet Sham "Detente" and Genuine Arms Expansion

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1976)

intensified arms expansion and war preparations by soviet social-imperialism under the signboard of "disarmament" and "detente" are exposed by the malaysian paper "kuang hua yit pao" in an editorial on october 2.

speaking at the united nations general assembly on september 28, the editorial says, soviet foreign minister a. a. gromyko proposed, to conclude a world treaty banning the use of force in international relations and to hold a world disarmament conference to discuss the problem of disarmament. at first glance, the soviet union seems to devote itself to world peace, but facts show that it frequently says one thing and does another. what it is pursuing is sham "detente" and "genuine arms expansion".

"the 'prohibition of the use of force in international relations' (as proposed by the soviet union) means that the danger of war is increasing instead of dwindling and the rivalry between the superpowers is becoming more and more tense," it says. "while detente is being used to cover their contention, particularly by the kremlin to camouflage its expansionism." "facts in the past proved that the so-called disarmament and detente are pure nonsense," it adds.

"the upheaval and smell of gunpowder prevailing all over the world lie in the rivalry between the two superpowers," the editorial points out, and adds, "the contest between the two superpowers is the root cause of the upheaval in the world."

the soviet union continues to push its expansionist programme, the editorial notes, and "the major issue of world politics today is soviet expansionism."

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Friends Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1976)

ron howell, friendly personage from new zealand and president of the new zealand-china society, and mrs. howell left here by air today to tour southern parts of china.

the new zealand couple arrived in peking on september 28 as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. wang ping-nan, president of the host association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them when they were in peking. they also visited tsinghua university in peking and made a trip to tatung in shansi province, north china.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea Visits Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition

(NCNA-English Port Moresby, Oct. 6, 1976)

michael thomas somare, prime minister of papua new guinea, today visited the chinese economic and trade exhibition held in the capital. he was accompanied by wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and head of the chinese exhibition delegation.

the prime minister examined the model of the tachai production brigade in china's shansi province and the farm machinery on display. he said, "i have the honour to visit the exhibition. it is a very good exhibition."

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Rumbling Thunder Heard in All Silence
-- Comment on Soviet People's Struggle Against New Tsars' Regime

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1976)

the soviet revisionist ruling clique has made painstaking efforts to gloss over the sharpening contradictions among classes and nationalities in the soviet union with a view to maintaining itself in power. it keeps preaching "class cooperation" and "the community of interests of different classes", alleging that "class and nationality antagonisms have disappeared" in the country.

but one has only to tear down this fig-leaf of the new tsars to see the grim reality which presents an entirely different picture of the soviet union.

the handful of bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeois elements represented by brezhnev exercise ruthless fascist dictatorship over the broad masses of the soviet people and exploit the labouring people cruelly. their oppression and enslavement of the non-russian nationalities are even more merciless. the so-called "state of the whole people" is actually a prison for the people of all nationalities in the soviet union.

how can there be no resistance or struggle by the soviet people who groan under the new tsars' merciless oppression and exploitation?

following are instances of popular resistance which broke through the soviet watertight news black-out since the beginning of this year:

when the "25th congress" of the soviet revisionist party was convened in late february,

-- the workers at a telecommunication plant of more than 20,000 workers in leningrad angrily went on strike in defiance of suppression by troops and police;

-- a number of soviet youth in leningrad distributed leaflets in the downtown nevsky street, calling for a "new revolution";

-- leaflets exposing the fraud of the brezhnev clique's so-called "improved welfare of the labouring people", were seen in the streets, market places and railway stations in leningrad;

-- soviet "political prisoners" in the vladimir prison near moscow and the concentration camps in

moldavia, ural and siberia went on hunger strikes to protest against persecution by the new tsars;

-- tall buildings in the soviet city of togliatti along the volga river were painted with "down with the dictatorship" and other slogans;

-- letters were sent to the moscow central television studio, denouncing the "policy of raising labour productivity" which the soviet revisionists adopted at the "25th congress" as "intensified exploitation of the workers through the sweat-shop system";

-- a soviet armyman wrote that "compulsion is the practice" in the soviet army. "all subordinates are ordered to act on the principle that '1 (the commander) am your overlord and you are my slaves'". "kgb (the soviet intelligence agency 'the committee of state security') is all-powerful". "in the last 10 years, the forces of the movement fighting against the existing system in the soviet army have become ever stronger". armymen "do not want to train their guns on their fellow countrymen or the people of other countries".

on last april 12, a bomb exploded outside the government building in the capital city of georgia "shattering the windows of the government building and another building nearby." it was reported that this was done to protest against the compulsory russification pushed by the new tsars.

on last april 14 and 15, huge slogans such as "liberty for political prisoners" were seen on trolley buses and on the walls of an institute of physical culture and a conservatory.

on last may 9, several slogans were painted on leningrad trams. one of them reads: "how long are we to endure the romanov dynasty?"

in last april and may, successive strikes broke out in riga on the baltic sea coast and irkutsk in siberia. a group of people in rostov-on-the-don and kiev, capital of ukraine, "angrily smashed up empty food shops and markets" and broke the window panes of many shops.

on last august 4, "down with the party bourgeoisie", "'the soviet communist party' is the people's enemy" and "the soviet union -- a people's prison" were written in leningrad's biggest street, neva boulevard, and on the walls of the tavricheski palace. a one-metre-high-and-40-metre-long streamer inscribed with the words "you are smothering freedom but people's soul knows no chains" was painted on the fortress of peter and paul of the city.

the defection of a soviet pilot with his mig-25 on september 6 was followed by an an-2 pilot on september 23.

on october 5, an 84-year-old man who was a party member for 58 years announced his withdrawal from the soviet revisionist party in an open letter to soviet party boss leonid brezhnev. he denounced the present soviet regime for autocratic rule and militarism at home. he pointed out that soviet leaders forming a "privileged caste" "are wallowing in wealth, isolated from the people, riding roughshod over them, contemptuous of ordinary folk, not willing and unable to understand their needs and sufferings". he noted that the present soviet regime is bent on imperialist expansion and that "while preaching 'international detente' and 'peaceful coexistence', the soviet union is in fact amassing nuclear weapons and rockets at an ever faster rate and preparing a new generation of mass destruction weapons and for wars of aggression."

where there are oppression and exploitation, there are resistance and struggle. the heavier the oppression and exploitation, the stronger the resistance and struggle. this is historical dialectics, an objective law from which no oppressors and exploiters can escape. the above-mentioned facts leaked out from the water-tight control imposed by the brezhnev clique are only a few foams in the roaring waves of resistance of the soviet people. but they enable people to see that the present soviet society is ridden with fierce class antagonism, national contradictions and social upheavals.

describing the frailty of imperialism after the october revolution, lenin pointed out: "we see that imperialism, which seemed such an insuperable colossus, has proved before the whole world to be a colossus with feet of clay". ("two years of soviet rule")

chairman mao pointed out: "all reactionaries are paper tigers. in appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. from a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful." ("talk with the american correspondent anna louise strong") he said later: "i have said that all the reputedly powerful reactionaries are merely paper tigers. the reason is that they are divorced from the people." "the revisionist soviet union is a paper tiger too."

these brilliant expositions of the great teachers lenin and chairman mao show most incisively the essential frailty of imperialism and all reactionaries, including soviet social-imperialism, which stand in opposition to the people.

soviet social-imperialism does look like a colossus, fierce of visage and posture, but actually it is beset with difficulties both internally and externally and haunted by mortal danger, like sitting atop a volcano. the notoriously swashbuckling khrushchov was consigned to the dustbin of history by the storms of revolution of the soviet people and the people of the world soon after he ascended to the throne of the new tsar. after his taking over, brezhnev has been fighting with might and main for the survival of his regime. nevertheless, the fundamental contradictions of social-imperialism are getting more acute than ever.

throughout the past 10 years, the subterranean fire of popular resistance has been spreading and surging and there were eruptions of mass discontent from time to time.

in their struggle against oppression and exploitation, the soviet workers and other labouring people have gone into action in one place after another. significant strikes were reported in some factories and construction sites in moscow and leningrad and at the kiev hydropower station, the kiev machine-building plant, the kharkov tractor plant, the rolling stock plant in kopeisk, certain munition works in gorky city (bylorussia), the sverdlov rubber plant and the aleksotas lumber factory. the miners of donbas and khorol, the truck drivers of kishinev and shipbuilders of kerch, and office employees and workers of vitebsk and vladimir rose in resistance. mass demonstrations broke out in dniepropetrovsk, tbilisi, grozny, ordzhonikidze and rubtsovsk. in some of them, the demonstrators cordoned off certain party and government offices or stoned the police. members of a collective farm in derbent on the caspian coast turned out in december, 1972 and for three days running assembled before the local "kgb" building in protest. actions of popular protest also took place in vinnitsa and rostov oblasts.

numerous underground revolutionary organizations in the country distributed articles, leaflets and appeals in which they charged the brezhnev clique with restoring capitalism and practising "russian fascism" and with oppression and exploitation of its own people, especially, the national minorities and aggression and expansion abroad in pursuance of its "adventuristic diplomatic line". they pointed out that brezhnev and company had turned "social-imperialists". some of them urged the working class to swing its iron fists to "sweep aside those who have dyed the revolutionary red flag in the dark colour of treason". others appealed to the working class and other labouring people to rise and "overthrow the regime of the soviet revisionist renegade clique" and "rebuild the dictatorship of the proletariat" or called on the non-russian nationalities to "smash the colonialist rule of the new

tsars in the kremlin". still others advised red armymen to turn their guns on those who enslave them, in case the new tsars unleash a war of aggression.

struggles waged by non-russian nationalities against the new tsars' policy of national oppression have been gathering momentum over the last few years. the struggles surged continuously wave upon wave and were coordinated. more than 10,000 workers in dnieprodzerzhinsk, ukraine, held a demonstration, angrily smashing up the office buildings of the region's party, government and military institutions and the building which housed the "kgb" and tearing down a portrait of brezhnev. young people in minsk, byelorussia, held a demonstration and, shouting "here is not czechoslovakia", clashed with the repressive police. along the baltic seashore, a big demonstration took place in kaunas, lithuania. furious demonstrators charged at the municipal party committee office and police station, and smashed up a number of buildings. shouting "freedom to lithuania" and other slogans, they fought bravely against the police and troops including paratroops sent there to put down the demonstration. rebellions against big russian chauvinism also took place incessantly in varena and vilnius, lithuania, and some places in estonia and latvia. a mass rally was held in tashkent, central asia, under the slogan: the russian rulers "get out of uzbekstan". armed struggles against tyranny once broke out in this area. in georgia, armenia and azerbaijan, protest strikes, meetings and processions were held one after another. in tbilisi, violent actions were often taken to counter-attack the new tsars' white terror. national minorities such as tartars, meskhetians and germans, also unflinchingly fought for their existence and political rights.

there is rapidly growing discontent with the brezhnev clique among the ordinary intellectuals in the soviet union. many people protested in various forms against the new tsars' fascist suppression and control. they denounced the new tsars' frenzied arms expansion and war preparations which they said had led the national economy into a blind alley. they pointed out the sharpening polarization between the poor and the rich and exposed the deceptive "detente" much vaunted by brezhnev in the international arena.

the rank and file of the soviet armed forces cannot remain unaffected by the revolutionary storms of the people. incidents of discontent and resistance often occur in the soviet armed forces. soldiers of certain units refused to execute the orders of the brezhnev clique to cruelly crush the just struggles of the soviet people; many soldiers among the soviet occupation troops in czechoslovakia openly showed discontent and some of them sided with the czechoslovak people

who resisted the invasion; sailors aboard warships of the soviet baltic fleet have often mutinied. soviet troops, mainstay of the reactionary rule of the brezhnev clique, are by no means reliable.

the brezhnev clique, which detests inveterately and is mortally afraid of the soviet people's resistance struggles, resorts to bloody suppression with the use of troops, police and special agents armed with rifles, guns, tanks, armoured cars and even aircraft. thousands upon thousands of people have been thrown into prison, concentration camp and "mental institution". but all this turns out to be lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet, enhancing the further awakening of the soviet people and hardening their determination to struggle.

the soviet people desire revolution, and the revisionist rule will not last long. the rumbling thunder over the soviet land heralds the inevitable advent of revolutionary storms.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian People Deeply Mourn Great Leader Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Tunis, Oct. 7, 1976)

the sad news of the passing of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people and great teacher of the international proletariat and oppressed nations and oppressed people, has aroused deep grief among the tunisian people.

with tears flowing from their eyes, many families listened to broadcasts and watched television programmes on the news and wrote condolence messages to their chinese friends.

with grief and esteem for chairman mao, friends in the press circles worked late into the night on articles praising chairman mao's brilliant contributions and on other memorial articles.

in the condolence book at the chinese embassy in tunisia one finds these tributes: "chairman mao is not dead. he remains our teacher", "the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people always under the guidance of mao tsetung thought are surely able to push the anti-imperialist, anti-hegemonic struggle from victory

to victory", and "deeply grieved to learn the sad news of the passing of our chairman mao tsetung. he will forever live in our souls". many people have collected as treasure newspapers carrying chairman mao's portraits and articles on his brilliant exploits, and many others cut the portraits of chairman mao out of newspapers and posted them high on the walls to express their deep mourning for the great teacher chairman mao.

many workers working together with a study group from china shed tears together with their chinese colleagues upon hearing the news of the passing of chairman mao. on the afternoon of september 9, they went to the residence of the chinese immediately after work and stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao. one of them said, "chairman mao is the great leader of us poor people. we the poor love chairman mao most sincerely. his passing threw us into extreme grief." a nurse at jendouba hospital bought four copies of a newspaper carrying chairman mao's portrait and presented them to a chinese doctor. he said, "please take these papers back to peking to mourn for chairman mao forever. we arabs esteem and love him and cherish his memory." arriving for work on september 10, a nurse at the ophthalmic department said tearfully to a chinese doctor, "our hearts are linked together. chairman mao is our great friend." in downtown jendouba, a ten-year-old pupil saw a chinese doctor and gravely asked, "chairman mao passed away, didn't he?" when the chinese doctor answered "yes" with deep grief, the pupil made a low bow with his right hand against his chest to express his esteem and mourning for chairman mao. many in patients in the hospital sobbed with grief, holding newspapers carrying chairman mao's portraits, and some others stood up in silent tribute when they saw chinese doctors wearing black armbands. they said, "chairman mao is the great leader of the world people" and "we sincerely mourn for great chairman mao".

a postman said with sorrow, "chairman mao, the great leader of the world people, has passed away. we tunisian workers all feel extremely sorrowful." to mourn for chairman mao, the trade union paper "ech chaab" carried a giant portrait of chairman mao and chairman mao's poems "reascending chingkangshan" and "two birds: a dialogue", articles introducing chairman mao's militant life and his main works, dozens of quotations from chairman mao and the eight principles governing china's aid to foreign countries. the paper was sold out soon after it came out.

personages of various circles in tunisia cherish great esteem for chairman mao and praised him as the greatest figure in this century. after learning the news of chairman mao's passing, some friends came

here from afar to express condolences, others took their families to the residences of their chinese friends several times to express their mourning, many came with tears and stood in long silent tribute before chairman mao's portraits, and still others paid condolence calls at the residences of their chinese friends, wearing black armbands.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets New Tunisian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying today met with mohamed el memmi, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the tunisian republic to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

the tunisian ambassador arrived here on october 6.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Foreign Ministers at UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 6, 1976)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 31st session of the general assembly of the united nations and minister of foreign affairs, continued to meet here today foreign ministers of a number of countries, and representatives of national liberation movements.

this morning, chiao kuan-hua met separately with the chief of political department of the palestine liberation organization farouk al kadoumy, tunisian minister of external affairs habib chatty, mauritanian state minister for external affairs hamdi ould mouknass, iraq minister of foreign affairs saadoun hamadi and british secretary of state for foreign affairs and commonwealth affairs anthony crosland.

in the afternoon, he met with the minister of foreign affairs of the people's democratic republic of yemen mohammad saleh mutie, malaysian minister of foreign

affairs ahmad rithauddeen and burundi minister of foreign affairs and cooperation melchior bwakira.

in the evening, he met kwon min jun, permanent observer of the democratic people's republic of korea to the united nations, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and other members of the delegation were present separately on these occasions.

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Chairmen of Delegation to UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 7, 1976)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 31st session of the general assembly of the united nations and minister of foreign affairs, today met foreign ministers of a number of countries on separate occasions and had friendly conversations with them.

this morning, chiao kuan-hua met u hla phone, foreign minister of burma; hussein abdul kadir qassim, minister for mineral and water resources of somalia;

this afternoon, chiao kuan-hua met s. rajaratnam, foreign minister of singapore; aloys nsekalije, minister for foreign affairs and cooperation of rwanda; alfonso garcia robles, secretary of foreign affairs of mexico; victor saude maria, commissioner of state for foreign affairs of guinea-bissau; ane leonel mario d'alva, foreign minister of sao tome and principe.

chiao kuan-hua also met portuguese foreign minister jose medeiros ferreira today.

huang hua, vice-chairman, and other members of the chinese delegation were present separately on the above-mentioned occasions.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets US Senate Democratic Leader and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1976)

wang hai-jung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with u.s. senate democratic leader michael mansfield and mrs. mansfield, senator john g. glenn jr. and mrs. glenn, and their party.

taking part in the meeting were chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, tang wen-sheng, deputy-director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry, and kang tai-sha, deputy secretary-general of the institute.

also present on the occasion were david dean, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, and his wife.

the u.s. guests arrived here by air yesterday evening after visiting sinkiang and kwangtung.

US-China Trade Council Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1976)

a 15-member delegation of the national council for united states-china trade led by john w. hanley, vice-chairman of the council, arrived here today at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

present at the airport to meet the delegation were hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the host council, leading members of departments concerned and officials of the u.s. liaison office in china.

MEMORIAL MEETINGS FOR MAO TSETUNG IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Masses in US, West European Countries Hold
Memorial Meetings for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1976)

memorial meetings for chairman mao tsetung have been held by masses in the united states, britain, spain and greece in the past weeks.

at a memorial meeting in chicago, on september 19, bob avakian, chairman of the central committee of the revolutionary communist party, u.s.a., said that chairman mao tsetung pointed the direction for the working class and oppressed people not only of china but of the whole world, including those of the united states. avakian praised chairman mao for integrating the universal truths of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution, leading the chinese people from victory to victory, summing up the experiences of the revolutionary struggles of china and the world, particularly the lessons of capitalist restoration in the soviet union, putting forward the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and inheriting and developing marxism-leninism. he said in conclusion that hundreds of millions of people will continue the cause for which chairman mao fought and to which he devoted his entire life, until the great goal of eliminating exploitation and oppression and of communism is finally achieved. "this is the best way for us to honour the memory of mao tsetung, and it's the cause for which the working class today and our future generations will work."

a mass rally was held in london on september 25 to pay tribute to chairman mao tsetung. it was jointly sponsored by the communist federation of britain (marxist-leninist), the communist unity association (marxist-leninist) and the east london marxist-leninist association.

the rally opened to the strains of the "internationale". the portrait of chairman mao tsetung was flanked with streamers proclaiming "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl." and "eternal glory to the great leader and teacher comrade mao tsetung excl."

the rally heard first the message issued to the whole party, whole army and people of all nationalities throughout china by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the state council of the people's republic of china and the military commission of the

central committee of the communist party of china, in connection with the passing of chairman mao tsetung. also read at the rally was the memorial speech delivered by comrade hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, at the mass memorial meeting held in peking for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung.

chairman mao's famous article "serve the people" was also read at the rally.

speakers expressed deep grief over the passing of chairman mao tsetung. they extolled the magnificent contributions made by chairman mao to the chinese revolutionary cause and to the international communist movement. they pledged to turn their grief into strength, conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and act accordingly in memory of chairman mao.

the spain-china friendship association held a mass memorial meeting for chairman mao tsetung in madrid on september 26 with over 2,000 working people and personages of various circles taking part. a huge portrait of chairman mao was hung at the meeting site. when the meeting began at about 9 a.m., all the participants observed one-minute silent tribute to the memory of chairman mao tsetung. parts of a recorded speech of chairman mao tsetung and the music "the east is red" were played.

dr. jose toran pelaez, honorary president of the international commission on large dams and president of the spanish national committee of large dams, jose maria gomez-salome, president of spain-china friendship association and other friendly personages spoke, eulogizing the great life of chairman mao tsetung and expressing deep condolences on his demise.

colour slides made by a friendly personage during his china tour were projected at the meeting.

in salonika, the second largest city in greece, a memorial meeting was held on september 15 by several hundred people at which chairman mao tsetung's immortal contributions to the chinese revolution and world revolution were emphasized and slides on his glorious life of struggle were shown. the participants shouted frequently: "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl." "mao tsetung thought will last forever excl." "down with the two super-powers excl." and "long live friendship among the people of various countries excl."

another memorial meeting attended by over 500 people was held in the city on september 18. speakers

pointed out that the passing of chairman mao was a great loss to the people of china and throughout the world.

a memorial meeting took place in patras, a city in the peloponnesus region.

the people of iceland expressed profound grief on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. from september 9 to 18, over one thousand people made condolence calls at the chinese embassy, some coming from remote mountains and samll islands, some with whole families, workers in overalls and many arriving late at night after work shifts. a young mother helped her kid to write its name in a condolence book in front of a portrait of chairman mao. an old man who twice called at the chinese embassy with his grandson said: "i extend deep condolences to the entire chinese people and wish them continued advance along the road charted by him (chairman mao)."

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* NATIONAL *
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PLEDGES OF SUPPORT FOR CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

Common Aspiration of Hundreds of Millions of people

- Editorial by Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i journal and Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English, Peking, October 10, 1976)

following is the full text of today's editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily" under the title "common aspiration of hundreds of millions of people":

while our whole party, whole army and the people throughout our country are deeply mourning chairman mao and are determined to carry out chairman mao's behests and continue our triumphant advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line, the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the c.p.c. central committee military commission made public the decision on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the c.p.c. central committee made public the decision on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". the two important decisions are major events in the political life of the chinese people and in both the annals of the development of marxism and of the international communist movement. they are of tremendous political importance and far-reaching historic significance.

chairman mao was the great leader of our party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country and the great teacher of the international proletariat and oppressed nations and oppressed people. he is the never-setting red sun in our hearts. the brilliance of chairman mao will always be a source of tremendous strength to inspire us in our advance. the leading central organs decided to establish a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung in the chinese capital, peking, so that people for generations will be able to pay their respects to chairman mao's remains, honour the memory of his magnificent contributions and review his teachings to inspire their revolutionary fighting will. this is the common aspiration of the eight hundred million chinese people. it is also the common aspiration of the revolutionary people the world over.

chairman mao was the greatest marxist of the contemporary era. he inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism in all aspects in the course of leading china in the great struggle to accomplish the new-democratic revolution and carry out the socialist revolution and socialist construction, in the great struggle against the right and "left" opportunist lines within the party and in the great struggle against imperialism, against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core and against the reactionaries of all countries. chairman mao's works are a scientific summing-up of the experience of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people in their revolutionary struggles; they are our inexhaustible ideological treasure-house. the central committee of the communist party of china decided to publish the "selected works of mao tsetung" and to make preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". this is an immense education and inspiration to our whole party, whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country in carrying out chairman mao's behests and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end. we must actively respond to the call of the party central committee to start a new upsurge in studying the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, strive to raise our marxist theoretical level, implement more consciously chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies, persevere in combating and preventing revisionism and make a still better job of all socialist undertakings.

mao tsetung thought developed in the course of struggle against class enemies at home and abroad and in struggle against right and "left" opportunist lines within the party. a deep understanding and grasp of mao tsetung thought requires that it be studied and applied in the course of struggle. at present, we should conscientiously study chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, study his series of important instructions on the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and continue to beat back the right deviationist attempt. it is imperative to study chairman mao's teaching "(boldface begins) practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire (boldface ends)", and wage resolute struggles against all statements and actions that are contrary to these three basic principles. our party was founded by chairman mao himself and has been long-tempered in the flames of class struggle and two-line struggle, and it is a great, glorious and correct party. historical experience shows that it has never been easy to try to crush our party. anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampers with chairman mao's directives, and anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies is bound to fail.

(boldface begins) the force at the core leading our cause forward is the chinese communist party. (boldface ends) we must rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, uphold the unity and unification of the party, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, obey the party central committee in all our actions, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, strive for still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

Resolutely Support the Two Important Decisions of the Central Committee

by

the CCP Committee of Chiangnan Shipyard, Shanghai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 12, 1976)

After the promulgation of the decision of the CCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of National People's Congress, the State Council, and the military Commission of the Central Committee on building a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on publishing the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and making preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung, the popular feelings of our shipyard were aroused, elated and inspired. On October 10, the whole shipyard ceremoniously held a meeting voicing resolute support for these two important decisions of the Central Committee. The broad masses of staff members and workers resolved to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, brave the winds and waves and fearlessly forge ahead along the revolutionary navigation course charted by Chairman Mao.

We will never forget how concerned Chairman Mao was with the shipbuilders. When we leafed through the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and read in "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society" Chairman Mao's brilliant statement praising that the workers, including us shipbuilders, "are particularly good fighters," emotions churned inside us like the flow and ebb of the tide. When we recalled the happy scene on January 10, 1956 when the great leader Chairman Mao personally came to our shipyard to make an inspection and warmly chat with the workers, everybody was full of excitement. In the days of deep mourning for the great leader Chairman Mao, many workers stood on the shipway on which Chairman Mao set foot in that year, looked toward the golden Peking city in the distance, and deeply yearned for the esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao.

The hearts of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and of us of the working class are linked together. The two important decisions of the Central Committee have expressed our urgent wishes. We will not forget Chairman Mao's kindness for thousands of years. We will carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

The broad masses of staff members and workers of our shipyard deeply feel that in order to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, the most important thing is to study Mao Tsetung thought and do things according to Mao Tsetung thought. As we recall how Chairman Mao led us to go through the fighting course of struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and how we developed China's shipbuilding industry in strict accordance with the policy of "maintaining independence, taking the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," we clearly see that it is precisely due to the

guidance of Mao Tsetung thought that we have been able to advance continuously. Mao Tsetung thought is the priceless treasure of the revolutionary people. Chairman Mao's writings are immortal documents of Marxism-Leninism. The publishing of Chairman Mao's writings is of great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance toward carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and carrying the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through to the end by the people of all nationalities in our country, and toward the cause of liberating the proletariat and the oppressed nations and peoples throughout the world.

After the promulgation of the two important decisions of the Central Committee, the cadres and the masses of the whole shipyard made known to the Party committee one after another their determination to study assiduously Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings and take actual action to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. At present, many shifts and teams of our shipyard start work earlier every day to conduct collective study. Many workshops and offices are running reading classes of all types to study seriously Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to study the series of important directives issued by Chairman Mao in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and go on repulsing the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

Inspired by the two important decisions of the Central Committee, the broad masses of staff members and workers of our shipyard seriously study Chairman Mao's teaching: "Practice socialism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," and are resolved to wage resolute struggle against all words and deeds that run counter to these three basic principles. The practice of struggle since the founding of new China and especially since the great cultural revolution makes us deeply understand that whether we adhere to or oppose these three basic principles advanced by Chairman Mao is a touchstone for distinguishing between genuine and sham Marxism. Those who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and tamper with Chairman Mao's directives and those who practice revisionism and disunity and intrigue and conspire are isolated and unpopular, and are doomed to failure.

Looking ahead toward the brilliant future of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, we shipbuilders are confident of victory. We are resolved to whip up a new surging tide in the study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, make every effort to build the Chiangnan Shipyard once inspected by the great leader Chairman Mao in person into a strong battle-front for waging struggle against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, develop the socialist shipbuilding industry at a faster rate and make still greater contributions toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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The Two Important Decisions of the Central Committee Pronounce Our Wishes

by

the CCP Committee of Nank'ou Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works, Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 12, 1976)

As the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are determined to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and continue with their triumphant march forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the CCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee have made public the decision on building a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, and the CCP Central Committee has made public the decision on publishing the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and making preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung. This is an important event in the political life of the Chinese people as well as an important event in the history of development of Marxism and the history of the international communist movement. We of the working class sincerely support these decisions.

The building of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao is an important matter we look forward to every day. The publishing of Chairman Mao's writings is of great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance toward carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and carrying the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through to the end by the people of all nationalities in our country and toward the cause of liberating the proletariat and the oppressed nations and peoples throughout the world. We of the working class living in the homeland of Mao Tsetung thought must strive to study properly Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings so as to pass on Mao Tsetung thought from generation to generation and make sure that our socialist motherland will never change color.

In the old society where "the night was long and dawn came slow to the Crimson Land," the people were draft animals and the demons and monsters whirled in a wild dance. The great leader Chairman Mao personally built the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party and led the Chinese people to overthrow the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, win a thoroughgoing victory in the new democratic revolution and found the People's Republic of China. After liberation, Chairman Mao again led us to set out on a new journey and win great victories in the socialist revolution and construction. In the vivid months and years after the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, it was the great leader Chairman Mao who led us to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and win great victories in the great cultural revolution, in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. In the days with

"chill waves sweeping through steep skies" haunted by modern revisionism, it was the great leader Chairman Mao who with the heroic spirit of a proletarian revolutionary unleashed the great struggle to criticize modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, gave impetus to the vigorous development of the revolutionary cause of the world proletariat and the cause of the people of all countries against imperialism and hegemony, and pushed forward the history of mankind.

We will never forget that on December 12, 1948, the people's own armed forces under the command of Chairman Mao attacked and captured right away Nank'ou--the military stronghold long occupied by the Kuomintang reactionaries, delivered us of the working class in the Nank'ou plant from the abyss of suffering, and enabled us to become the masters of the country from then on. We will never forget that on November 11, 1968, at the crucial juncture of the development of the great cultural revolution in our plant, Chairman Mao sent his own garrison fighters to fight shoulder to shoulder with us, thus bringing profound changes to the old plant with a history of more than 70 years: Mao Tsetung thought penetrated deep into people's minds, socialist new things constantly emerged, state plans were overfulfilled year after year in production, and the total industrial output value in 1975 more than trebled that of 1965 before the great cultural revolution.

We firmly respond to the call of the Party Central Committee and quickly whip up a new high tide in the study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings. We are resolved to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kuo Kuo-feng, strengthen the solidarity and unity of the Party, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, obey orders from the Party Central Committee in all actions, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and continue to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We will firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," and wage resolute struggle against all words and deeds that run counter to these three basic principles. Those who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and tamper with Chairman Mao's directives, and those who practice revisionism and disunity and intrigue and conspiare are doomed to failure. We will conscientiously implement the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," deepen the mass movement to "learn from Tach'ing in industry," grasp revolution and promote production, strive to fulfill and overfulfill the annual state plans ahead of schedule, and strive to run our plant as a strong battlefront of the dictatorship of the proletariat so that the great banner of Mao Tsetung thought will forever fly high above the Nank'ou Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works.

* * *

Chairman Mao Is Forever With Us

by

All Commanders and Fighters of the Guard Company at T'ienanmen

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 10, 1976)

While hundreds of millions of armymen and people of the whole country are in the course of turning grief into strength, carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, studying diligently Mao Tsetung thought, and deepening the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the decision of the CCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee on building a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on publishing the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and making preparation for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung are issued. These two decisions are very important and timely because they reflect the common wish of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country and disclose the words in the hearts of us guard fighters. We guard fighters standing guard day and night in front of T'ienanmen firmly support these two decisions and the work to publish the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung under the direct leadership of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Our most esteemed and beloved leader Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the time and the greatest teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples. We will never forget that the passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has brought to the people of the whole country immense grief. We saw with our own eyes groups of workers, peasants, soldiers and Little Red Guard fighters who, with tears in their eyes, came to the front of T'ienanmen and stood at the head of Chinshui Bridge to face the huge portrait of Chairman Mao, pay their silent tribute and make oath with raised hands. Groups of the masses in mourning formed an orderly queue, and walked with heavy steps into the Great Hall of the People to pay their last respects to Chairman Mao. We saw with our own eyes groups of foreign friends in their deepest grief coming forward with wreaths to mourn the passing away of Chairman Mao. We heard with our own ears the iron vows of the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the PLA fighters and Little Red Guard fighters to turn grief into strength: "Chairman Mao, Oh Chairman Mao! You will forever live in our hearts. We will turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by you and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by you!"

An old fighter who was once a bodyguard of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee during the years of revolutionary war related to us in tears in front of T'ienanmen Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice and high merit and great achievements. He recalled the happy scenes he witnessed with his own eyes on October 1, 1949 when Chairman Mao personally hoisted the first five-star red flag in front of T'ienanmen, and encouraged us to properly

stand sentry for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. All this made us once again deeply feel that Chairman Mao is the great savior of the people of all nationalities throughout our country, and that the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world have boundless yearning for Chairman Mao.

At present, it is intended to build a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung and to publish the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and make preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung. This will educate and encourage the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and other laboring people to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, stir up a new high tide in the study of the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao! We must most closely rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and win new victories. We must deepen our criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We must heighten our vigilance, tightly grasp the steel guns in our hands, be prepared at all times to destroy all enemies who dare to invade us, properly stand sentry for the defense of T'ienanmen and the five-star red flag and for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and take actual actions to defend Mao Tsetung thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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The Two Important Decisions of the Party Central Committee Bare the Hearts of the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

by

The Party Branch of Tachai Brigade

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 10, 1976)

On October 9, after hearing the decision of the CCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee on building a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on publishing the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and making preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung, the cadres and masses of our brigade became very excited, and they ran around to tell one another: These two decisions bare the hearts of us poor and lower-middle peasants and are completely in conformity with what we long for day and night. The Party branch of our brigade and all poor and lower-middle peasants firmly support these two important decisions and the work to publish the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and make preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung under the direct leadership of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao will forever live in our hearts. In the past month, whenever we picked up our rice bowls, we recalled the bitterness of the class in having to feed on bran and vegetables in the old society, and whenever we stepped out of home, we saw today's land of prosperity. The earth-shaking changes in our Tachai and the whole of China all resulted from Chairman Mao's brilliant leadership. Chairman Mao's benevolence is higher than the skies and deeper than the seas, we will not forget it for tens of thousands of generations! After the completion of the memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the broad masses of people can for thousands of generations pay their respects to our great savior Chairman Mao. This is precisely the earnest demand and hope of us poor and lower-middle peasants. We firmly support and fully endorse the decision.

In the past month, the Party branch and the Youth League branch of our brigade again and again recalled the history of the revolutionary struggle, the course of advance of Tachai, the history of family and individual growth. Everybody made known his resolution and vowed to follow Chairman Mao's words and take the road charted by Chairman Mao generation after generation. For over 30 years since the establishment of the mutual-aid group of the old and the young in Tachai, every step forward was led by Chairman Mao and every victory won was the victory of Mao Tsetung thought. Hereafter, we must study even more assiduously Chairman Mao's writings and persistently carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao's writings are immortal Marxist-Leninist documents. The publishing of Chairman Mao's writings is of great realistic significance and far-reaching historical significance toward carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao by the people of all nationalities in our country and carrying through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and toward the liberation cause of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples. This is an important matter in the history of development of Marxism as well as in the political life of us poor and lower-middle peasants. China is the homeland of Mao Tsetung thought. We poor and lower-middle peasants will never fail to live up to Chairman Mao's expectations. We will conscientiously study Mao Tsetung thought and firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's words for guiding our actions.

The Party branch of our brigade, in compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching on "reading and studying seriously in order to have a good grasp of Marxism," persists in organizing commune members to study Chairman Mao's writings, arming the brains of the cadres and masses with Mao Tsetung thought, raising their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and strengthening their combat effectiveness in combating and guarding against revisionism. After the passing away of Chairman Mao, for the sake of mourning Chairman Mao with concrete actions, the Party branch decides to read through the four volumes of Selected Works of Mao Tsetung once again. At present, the emphasis of study is on the brilliant writings, "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society," "Report on An Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan," "A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire," "Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," and a series of Chairman Mao's important directives. The more we study, the clearer is our comprehension and the greater our revolutionary zeal. Through study, we perceive even more clearly that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party," and that the capitalist-roaders are the main target of the revolution in the socialist period. We must embrace the idea of fighting a long-drawn battle with the capitalist-roaders.

Through study, we realize more deeply that only by comprehending Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through the integration of theory and practice can we raise our ability to distinguish true Marxism from false Marxism and who are our enemies and friends. Only by persistently carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and general and specific policies can we avoid losing our bearings on the revolutionary voyage. We must enthusiastically respond to the call of the Party Central Committee and stir up a new high tide in the study of the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. We must study even harder Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, continue to deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and thoroughly criticize the three big poisonous weeds of "On General Program," "An Outline Report," and "Regulations for Industry" concocted under Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instructions.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai armed with Mao Tsetung thought stand on the Hut'ou Mountain of socialism and set their eyes on the

bright future of communism. We must most closely rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, hold even higher the red banner of Tachai and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao!

* * *

Warmly Hailing the Two Brilliant and Wise Decisions of the Party Central Committee

by

The worker-theorist group of the People's Machine Works, Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 10, 1976)

The decision of the CCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council, and the Military Commission of the Central Committee on building a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung and the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on publishing the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and making preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung are most brilliant and wise as well as most timely. These two deicsions fully express the common wish of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. We warmly hail and firmly support them.

When we warmly hail and conscientiously study these two decisions, we feel incomparably excited and yearn the more for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. The Party Central Committee decides to build a memorial hall for Chairman Mao at the capital and remove the crystal sarcophagus holding Chairman Mao's corpse into the hall so that the broad masses of people can pay their respects. This brilliant and wise decision is in complete accord with our desire. Paying respects to the esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao will enable us to remember forever his teachings, and educate and encourage us to carry on more properly the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The glorious Mao Tsetung thought has illuminated the Chinese revolution and the road of liberation for the proletariat of the world. Chairman Mao has made immortal contributions to the great communist cause and are matchlessly revered and loved by the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world. Preserving the body of Chairman Mao is also the common wish of the international working class. We workers earnestly hope that when the memorial hall is built in the future, we will be allowed to contribute our voluntary labor.

The Party Central Committee decides to publish the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and make preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung. We workers are most excited on hearing this news. Chairman Mao's writings are the immortal documents of Marxism-Leninism. The Party Central Committee decides to properly carry out such publishing work under the direct leadership of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. This is an important matter in the history of development of Marxism. The decision of the Party Central Committee has entirely pronounced our workers' wish.

"Our struggle needs Marxism." For years, under the leadership of the Party committee, we have hungrily and thirstily studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. The majority of our comrades have read through Volumes I to IV of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung as well as selectively studied

quite a number of Marxist-Leninist works. During the movements to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have given at different times workers and staff members of the whole plant over 1,000 courses of guidance in study. We have published over 100 articles in different papers and through radio broadcasts in the capital and compiled five volumes of theoretical books on studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and for the criticism of revisionism. In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, in the course of conscientiously studying a series of Chairman Mao's important directives and especially the scientific statement that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Party," we have successively convened several scores of theoretical discussion meetings, thereby effectively giving impetus to the deepening of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

The study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao enables us to heighten our awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, acquire a stronger ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism-Leninism, effectively boycott and criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," uphold Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and win new victories in grasping the revolution and promoting production. The facts eloquently proves that: "Once the correct ideas turned into a material force which changes society and changes the world." ("Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?") The publishing of the Volume V and succeeding volumes of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the making of active preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung are really the wish of us workers. We must carry on the cause left behind by the great leader Chairman Mao, rally even more closely round the Party Central Committee, zealously respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, quicken our pace, conscientiously study well the first four volumes to greet the publication of Volume V and stir up a new high tide in the study of Chairman Mao's writings.

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Whole Party, Whole Army and People of All Nationalities Throughout China Warmly Support Decision of CPC Central Committee, NPC Standing Committee, State Council and Military Commission of CPC Central Committee on Establishment of Memorial Hall, Central Committee on Publication of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" and Preparations for Publication of "Collected Works of Mao Tsetung"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1976)

the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout china have expressed warm support for the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". the masses of communist party members, the masses of the people and the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army warmly hail the two decisions as having fully reflected the wishes of the 800 million chinese people and as a tremendous inspiration to the people of the whole country.

the people of all nationalities have declared their firm determination to carry out chairman mao's behests, uphold marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, adhere to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", rally even more closely around the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution in china which chairman mao pioneered.

they said: the establishment of the memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung will enable the people of our country and all future generations to pay respects to his remains and this will be a great education and inspiration to the people of all nationalities throughout the

country. chairman mao tsetung inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism in all respects and enriched the treasure house of marxist theory in the course of protracted revolutionary struggles. chairman mao's works are immortal marxist-leninist documents. the successive publication of volume five and other volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the "collected works of mao tsetung" will be a great event in the annals of the development of marxism and is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance. in response to the call of the party central committee, we will start a new upsurge in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, firmly grasp the powerful weapon of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, struggle against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party, struggle against revisionism and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

in peking, the capital, communist party and communist youth league organizations at all levels and the masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers have held meetings to study the two decisions. they said: the adoption of these decisions is a great event the people throughout the country have been looking forward to since the passing of chairman mao. the publication of the two decisions fully shows that the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng is of one heart with the people of the whole country.

students of kaoshan nationality of the central institute for nationalities said: the compatriots in taiwan province cherish the memory of chairman mao day and night. the establishment of chairman mao's memorial hall will enable the people of all nationalities of the motherland to pay respects to the remains of the esteemed and beloved great leader chairman mao. we will never forget chairman mao's magnificent contribution and our great indebtedness to him.

members of the party branch committee of the tapailou production brigade of the hunghsing people's commune on the outskirts of peking said: we will lead all our party members, cadres and commune members in assiduously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, and use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to build our party branch into a militant fortress in combating and preventing revisionism.

the people of shaoshan, chairman mao's home village, in hunan province gathered today before the former residence of chairman mao. they said:

the two decisions have embodied our aspirations to honour the memory of chairman mao and study mao tsetung thought from generation to generation. we will rally still more closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, carry forward the revolutionary tradition, strive to gain still greater glory and continue our advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

in the chingkangshan area where chairman mao set up china's first revolutionary base area, the masses of the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants said: invincible mao tsetung thought will always be our guide in the struggle to win constant new victories.

in shanghai, workers of some printing houses which are responsible for printing chairman mao's works were deeply moved on hearing the decisions. veteran workers of the chunghua printing house said: since the start of the great cultural revolution, we have meticulously printed more than 31 million copies of chairman mao's works, over 17 times the total figure for the years preceding the cultural revolution. since the passing of chairman mao, we printing workers have been looking forward day and night to assignments from the party central committee for printing the 5th volume of the "selected works of mao tsetung". now that the party central committee has made the decision, we are determined to exert ourselves to carry out the glorious task well.

veteran workers of the chairman mao's philosophic works study group of the tientsin no. 2 woollen mill said: the publication of volume five of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the "collected works of mao tsetung" will give us, the working class, additional sharp weapons for the struggle against the bourgeoisie and revisionism. we must assiduously read and study chairman mao's works so that we will always have mao tsetung thought as our guide in struggle.

party organizations at all levels of the taching oilfield held meetings, at which the masses of party members and workers recalled their fighting course in building and developing the oilfield by relying on chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction". they came to understand deeply that but for the guidance of mao tsetung thought, there would not have been a taching oilfield at all and that the oilfield had developed entirely by relying on mao tsetung thought. they pledged to launch a new upsurge in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and keep the invincible banner of mao tsetung thought flying over the taching oilfield forever.

members of the party branch committee of the tachai brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province, said: mao tsetung thought has been the source of our strength and the guarantee of our victory in persevering in the socialist road. the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai will study mao tsetung thought even more assiduously, adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line and always strive to win new victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

worker-peasant-soldier theoretical study activists in many places said: the central committee has made the decision on the publication of volume five of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung" to meet the chinese people's needs in continuing the revolution and the needs of the international proletariat and labouring people in their endeavour for liberation. once mao tsetung thought is grasped by the masses of the people, it turns into an inexhaustible force.

. educated young people who have settled in rural areas in all parts of the country warmly responded to the party central committee's call for a new upsurge in the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and pledged to study chairman mao's works conscientiously in connection with the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt, consolidate and develop the great victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, strike roots in border regions and make revolution in the countryside all their lives.

the people of various nationalities in the vast border areas of the motherland warmly supported the two decisions. they said: we are determined to rally still more closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, exert ourselves in studying chairman mao's brilliant thought and, under the guidance of his revolutionary line, build our motherland's border areas into indestructible iron bastions.

the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army expressed firm support for the two decisions. commanders and fighters of the naval vessels "loyang" and "changchiang" and a heroic air force unit, which chairman mao inspected, said that they were resolved to conscientiously study works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, further strengthen army building and, under the leadership of the party central committee, fight bravely for the carrying out of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

commanders and fighters of the whole army pledged to respond to the call of the party central committee, strive to study mao tsetung thought well, rally closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, resolutely safeguard the unity and unification of the party, earnestly implement the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, obey orders of the party central committee in all their actions and work energetically to fulfil the fighting tasks assigned by the party central committee. they said: we are determined to heighten our vigilance a hundredfold and do our best in opposing aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism and in the struggle to liberate taiwan province -- our motherland's sacred territory.

"THREE-IN-ONE COMBINATION" EDITING AND WRITING

Shanghai People's Publishing House Determined To Further Develop "Three-in-One Combination" Editing and Writing Activities

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 6, 1976)

(NCNA Shanghai, September 5, 1976) Recently, in the struggle to thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the Shanghai People's Publishing House has, in light of the reality of the two-line struggle on the publishing front, reviewed and summed up the experience in operating the publishing house on an open-door basis and in carrying out "three-in-one combination" editing and writing work since the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is determined to bring about the better development of this socialist new thing in the course of struggle and work with unflagging efforts for bringing greater prosperity to the socialist publishing undertaking.

The Shanghai People's Publishing House started open-door operation at an earlier date during the great cultural revolution. The broad masses of editors stepped out of the tall buildings with large courtyards, and went deep into the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements to join the "three-in-one combination" editing and writing group formed by leading members of the basic-level Party committees, worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers, and professional writers, thus changing the past practice of "waiting for, going through and sending out manuscripts for publication behind closed doors." Since 1970, more than 600 "three-in-one combination" editing and writing groups have been organized with nearly 4,000 direct participants. Among them, there are more than 2,500 worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers. The range of books edited and written with the participation of workers, peasants and soldiers has become broader and broader, and has extended from works of literature and art and fine arts to various spheres. including books on politics, ancient writings, translations, books on literary and art theories, history, science, technology and giant tools. The books and manuscripts edited and written by the "three-in-one combination" editing and writing groups last year accounted for more than one-third of the total number of books published by this publishing house over the whole year.

Practice shows that the development of "three-in-one combination" editing and writing activities is an important form for implementing the mass line in publishing work. It helps strengthen Party leadership, bring into full play the wisdom of the people, bring up a contingent of proletarian writers, transform the world outlook of writers and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in publishing books.

The "three-in-one combination" annotation group of the Selected Annotations of Works by Legalists of Past Dynasties of the Shanghai Municipality Federation of Labor Unions was born in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. It comprises participants from more than 1,000 basic-level units on the industrial, communications, trade and finance, farm and other fronts in the whole city, revolutionary teachers and students of Futan University, Shanghai Teachers' College and some middle schools, and editors of publishing houses, and is under the leadership of Party organizations at all levels.

It took the various basic level units only several months to initially complete the task of annotating this large collection of books which include more than 80 important works by principal Legalists of past dynasties in our country. Following this, each level, starting from the basic level units, to the company, bureau and municipality, gathered together, examined and finalized the manuscripts. The whole book comprising five volumes is now being sent to the press for publication in proper sequence.

Because the broad masses of amateur and professional writers resolutely implement the principle of "making the past serve the present" and persistently use the concepts of classes and class struggle to analyze and grasp history, and to appraise and study the Legalists and their works, the annotations and explanations in this book not only are clearcut in viewpoint and are popular and easy to understand, but also strive to be both revolutionary and scientific.

Through the "three-in-one combination" annotation of Legalists' works, the fruits of the study of history by workers are rapidly expanding. The textile system has compiled the Annotations of Li Po's Poems, Selected Annotations of Ts'ao Ts'ao's Literary Works and Selected Annotations of "On Balance"; the contingents of worker-theorists in the scientific instruments, architectural engineering, chemical engineering, shipbuilding, metallurgical and heavy machine-building systems have separately compiled or are in the course of compiling the Selected Annotations of Chu-ko Liang's Literary Works, Selected Annotation of Chen Liang's Literary Works, Annotations of Ch'in Shih Huang's Stone and Bronze Inscriptions, Biography of Kung Tzu-chen, Annotations of Master Sun's "Art of War", New Edition of General History of China and other books.

The bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party nonsensically said: "Can those wearing working clothes and operating lever arms also read the thread-bound books?" The facts have effectively rebuffed their sarcasm and mockery.

For the sake of serving better the training and strengthening of the contingent of worker-peasant-soldier writers, some factories and people's communes have linked the "three-in-one combination" editing and writing groups with the July 21 workers' colleges and the May 7 peasants spare-time colleges.

The worker-members of the "three-in-one combination" editing and writing group of the Shanghai Electric Motor Plant are students in the arts class of "May 1" Workers' University run by the plant, and editing and writing activities constitute one of the things taught in the arts class. The professional workers of the publishing house who take part in the "three-in-one combination" editing and writing group spend one-third of their time on doing manual work together with the workers, one-third of their time on activities to guide teaching in the art class, and one-third of their time on conducting study themselves. Through studying in the arts class, the worker-students have written a collection of short stories entitled Young Fighters, the medium length novel Ta Liang and other literary and art works.

Twenty-four workers of the "three-in-one combination" spare-time English translation group of the Shanghai Iron and Steel Plant No. 1 are all students

of the English translation class in science and technology of the spare-time university run by the plant. They work as they study and take up translation production side by side. They have not only translated many scientific and technical articles, but also completed recently the task of translating a volume containing 30,000 words dealing with the major campaigns of the Second World War.

"Three-in-one combination" editing and writing activities help abolish the idea of bourgeois rights. The worker-peasant-soldier writers are not divorced from their production posts and they participate in editing and writing work in their spare time. The professional workers live, eat and work together with the workers, peasants and soldiers in the factories, countryside and army units and are re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers. They conduct study and criticism, make investigations and organize ideas, and write and edit manuscripts together with the workers, peasants and soldiers and constantly absorb new political nourishment. Under the leadership of Party organizations, the worker-peasant-soldier writers and professional writers extensively exchange ideas in the course of work and in editing and writing activities, and overcome their weakness by acquiring others' strong points. In this way, they have changed the traditional method of writing individually. This helps gradually narrow down the differences between physical and mental labor and helps prevent the growth of the bourgeois concepts of fame and gain. Some worker-writers of the editing and writing group said, "'Three-in-one combination' creation is a good method to effect socialist transformation in spiritual production to restrict bourgeois rights and to abolish the idea of bourgeois rights."

The "three-in-one combination" editing and writing activities have gone through the violent struggle between the two classes and two lines in the course of emergence and development. In the course of summing up its experience in carrying out these activities, the Party committee of the Shanghai People's Publishing House mobilizes the broad masses of editors and writers to seriously study Chairman Mao's series of important directives on repelling the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, thoroughly criticizes the revisionist fallacies that "reliance on workers, peasants and soldiers is relative" and that it is necessary to rely on so-called "first class" experts spread by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and puts forth concrete measures for further strengthening the open-door operation of publishing houses. It is determined to persistently take class struggle as the key link, strengthen Party leadership over publishing work, bring into full play the superiority of "three-in-one combination" editing and writing work, and guard against corruption by bourgeois ideas so that publishing work can better serve proletarian politics, the workers, peasants and soldiers, and socialist revolution and construction.

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CRITICISM OF "AIR OUTLINE REPORT"

The Development of Science and Technology Must Take Class Struggle As the Key Link

by

Shih Shih-ch'un (时世纯), deputy secretary of the Party committee of the transportation department of the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 26, 1976)

Chairman Mao pointed out: "What 'taking the three directives as the key link!' Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." This brilliant instruction of Chairman Mao is a telling criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist fallacies. Studying the teachings of Chairman Mao enables us to see more clearly that the reactionary essence of the various absurd arguments spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing as well as the promoters of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is to negate taking class struggle as the key link in a vain attempt to pervert the basic line of the Party, reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and settle accounts with it, betray the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

"Some Problems Concerning the Work of Science and Technology" ("An Outline Report" for short) worked out under the exclusive planning and personal command of Teng Hsiao-p'ing is a revisionist program for promoting "taking the three directives as the key link" on the scientific and technical front as well as in the whole realm of the superstructure, and it is an evil specimen of capitalist restoration. The "Outline Report" drips with venom and, boiled down to one point, negates taking class struggle as the key link and "forbids the mention of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the scientific and technical circles." For the sake of finding footnotes for this evil point of discussion, the concocters of "An Outline Report" doggedly grasped the erroneous translation of the statement that "productive forces consist primarily of science" as their basis and attempted to force the saying "science and technology are productive forces" on our great leader Chairman Mao. How thoroughly and completely this lays bare the sinister motive of the capitalist-roaders within the Party.

There are different answers to what is the primary factor in productive forces. This involves an important question of principle concerning whether we persist in taking class struggle as the key link and exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

What is the primary factor of productive forces? Marx pointed out: "Among all means of production, the most powerful productive force is the revolutionary class itself." ("Philosophical Impoverishment," Collected Works

of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 197) All science and technology are discovered and invented by the people and must rely on the masses for their application. If the practical action of the people is lacking among all factors of productive forces, science and technology would have nowhere to begin, and there also would not be the development of productive forces. Marxism holds that productive forces are the forces of production in society, and the relations of production and the productive forces are closely related and dialectically united. The relations of production are manifested in class society as class relations. Because of this, in class society, the development of productive forces will inevitably be restricted by class struggle. Revolution is the locomotives of history; revolution aims at liberating productive forces. Only by unremittingly transforming the superstructure that does not correspond with the economic base and transforming the relations of production that do not correspond with productive forces will it be possible to motivate the flourishing development of socialist productive forces and of science and technology.

The objective law of class struggle has completely proven this point. Before the great cultural revolution, the Liu Shao-ch'i gang actively pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionistline in scientific research. Some scientific research units and departments became independent kingdoms solely dominated by the bourgeois intellectuals. A small number of "experts" and "authorities" monopolized science and technology. They rejected the leadership of the Party, suppressed the revolutionary creative spirit of the people, energetically extended and strengthened bourgeois rights, turned science and technology into a "staircase" leading to personal fame and gain and trampled countless intellectuals underfoot. This seriously hampered the development of science and technology. In fact, in these units and departments, the bourgeoisie was exercising dictatorship over the proletariat. By means of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the proletariat strengthened dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of science and technology. There emerged many socialist new things such as open-door scientific research. Abundant achievements were gained in science and technology. An exciting situation with "orioles singing and swallows darting" appeared on the scientific and technical front. However, the gains made in the struggle are still not very solid, and even now some places are still controlled by the bourgeoisie and bourgeois prejudices and forces of tradition are still very deep-rooted.

On the scientific and technical front, the struggle as to who will eventually occupy this battlefront, what line should be implemented and along which orientation and road should development be made is still very acute and complicated. If we weaken even slightly our dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the face of such a serious class struggle, the bourgeoisie may come back, the gains we have won in the great cultural revolution will be lost and science and technology will become a tool used by those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party for restoring capitalism. Because of this, the development of science and technology must take class struggle as the key link. If "everything is boosted around scientific research" and "made to revolve around this" as advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles, and if class struggle, the basic driving force pushing society forward, is written off and the dictatorship of the proletariat is eliminated, then scientific and technical work will invariably slip onto the sidetrack of revisionism.

In the eyes of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in the scientific and technical circles, the scientific and technical circles do not belong to the superstructure and, therefore, there is no class struggle, and what is more, no mention should be made of the exercise of dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. This is completely the logic of revisionists. In a class society, there is basically no such thing as science and technology divorced from politics, and in the realm of science and technology there is also absolutely no such thing as "a jeweled palace in Elfland's hills" where there is no class struggle. In a capitalist society, science and technology are tools used by the bourgeoisie to squeeze surplus value and exploit and oppress the laboring people. Just as Chairman Mao pointed out: "True, the United States has science and technology. But unfortunately they are in the grip of capitalism, not in the hands of the people, and are used to exploit and oppress the people at home and to perpetrate aggression and to slaughter people abroad." In the Soviet Union today, science and technology have also become the tools of a handful of bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie for carrying out fascist dictatorship at home and aggression and expansion abroad. Teng Hsiao-p'ing attempted to use the uniqueness of the target of scientific and technical research to eliminate the necessity of exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat in the realm of science and technology, to peddle such trash as the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, to negate taking class struggle as the key link, to tamper with the Party's basic line, to cover up his attack on the proletariat and to turn the realm of science and technology once more into a battlefront for capitalist restoration.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is the basic guarantee for the flourishing development of socialist science and technology. Take our transportation department of the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company for example. Before the great cultural revolution, due to interference from the revisionist line, many intellectuals were slack in the transformation of their world outlook, bourgeois ideas such as "private ownership of knowledge" and "making a name and becoming somebody" were rampant, and some people took the White-and-expert road. As a result, technical innovation work was neglected and some crucial problems in production remained unresolved for a long time. Since the great cultural revolution, the Party committee of the company has strengthened leadership over scientific and technical work, kept up the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, mobilized the people to criticize thoroughly such revisionist contrabands as "let experts run the plant," "the White and expert road" and "technology comes first." The workers, peasants and soldiers have mounted the stage of scientific research, and such new things as the "three-in-one" technical innovation group and the mass technical management network have mushroomed in profusion everywhere. This has greatly invigorated the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of staff members. More than 420 items of technical innovations have been realized, and some of them are up to the national advanced level. A gladdening step has been taken in the electrification of transportation equipment, the mechanization of cargo loading and road maintenance, the grouping of transportation organizations, the use of pneumatic devices in inspection and repair of machines and the standardization of interchangeable parts and accessories. This contributes to the large-scale and rapid development of the iron and steel industry. These achievements are a victory for

the great proletarian cultural revolution as well as a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They are the brilliant results of our vigorously grasping struggle and invigorating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the scientific and technical spheres.

The revolution is not yet over and the struggle is still going on. We must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, deeply criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the "Outline Report" concocted under his instruction, vigorously beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and fight energetically to strengthen the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and put the basic task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat on a solid basis at the basic level.

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"The Theory That the Scientific and Technical Front Is Special" Is a Fallacy Aimed at Restoring Capitalism

by

the Hopei Provincial Scientific and Technical Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 26, 1976)

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, and the concocters of absurdities in the scientific and technical circles trumpet "the theory that the scientific and technical front is special." They obliterate the class struggle in the scientific and technical circles and, displaying the signboard that the scientific and technical front is "special," launch a frenzied attack against the proletariat, in a vain attempt to transform the scientific and technical battleground into their tool for restoring capitalism.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political line." In class society, science and technology always belong to a definite class and are in the service of a given political line; there have never been science and technology separated from class and class struggle.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In class society everybody lives as a member of a particular class, and every kind of thinking, without exception, is stamped with the brand of a class." Science and technology are carried out by men, and men have class nature. Because of this, in class society, the people engaged in science and technology, the scientific and technical research units and their leadership and the scientific and technical administrative organs are without exception influenced and conditioned by class struggle and the two-line struggle and are linked with the ideological and political line of a given class. On this question, the scientific and technical front, as other fronts, cannot be special in the slightest degree.

Chairman Mao says: "Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be achieved in every factory, village, office and school." This explains that consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is the common fighting task of all fronts. No front is special as far as this general political orientation is concerned. Every front must persist in putting proletarian politics in command, serve proletarian politics and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing advocates "the theory that the scientific and technical front is special." His sinister motive is to negate the class struggle, describe the scientific and technical front as a special no man's land that "stands above classes" give the bourgeoisie free reins in attacking the proletariat and turn the scientific and technical battleground into his tool for restoring capitalism.

As a matter of fact, the scientific and technical front has never been a jeweled palace in Elfland's hills but a battleground of class struggle. Before liberation, the scientific and technical front was the hereditary domain of the landlord and bourgeois classes. Science and technology formed their tools for exploiting and enslaving the laboring people. After liberation, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines has never ceased on the scientific and technical front. In the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and company pushed a revisionist scientific and technical line on the scientific and technical front and actively practiced "running of plants by experts," "material incentives," "placing technology in command" and "the slavish comprador philosophy." Many scientific research institutes and scientific and technical societies became an independent kingdom solely dominated by the bourgeois intellectuals.

Take the former scientific and technical association of our province, for example. The requirements for membership used to be a university degree, five years' practical experience and several published theses. They extended and strengthened bourgois rights, practiced monopoly technically and special privileges politically, and completely kept the workers, peasants and soldiers away from the institutes of science and technology. Poisoned by the revisionist scientific and technical line, many scientists and technicians ended up on the evil road of capitalism, looked down on the workers and peasants and sought personal success and fame. As a result, "scientific research became more and more mysterious."

The great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and criticized their revisionist line. Steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of intellectuals have made very great progress. The workers, peasants and soldiers have mounted the stage of science and technology. Many new things have appeared on the scientific and technical front. However, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines has never ceased.

The "Outline Report" concocted under the instructions of Teng Hsiao-p'ing around last summer energetically whipped up a Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in a vain attempt to open up a large breach on the scientific and technical front, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. This tells us by negative example that the class struggle on the scientific and technical front is still very intense.

Therefore, we must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, "Never forget class struggle" and "Class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it," criticize "the theory that the scientific and technical front is special," maintain this key link of class struggle, adhere to the basic line of the Party and consolidate and reinforce the dictatorship of the proletariat on the scientific and technical front.

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STUDY OF MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT

Upsurge in Study of Mao Tsetung Thought in City in Hunan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 10, 1976)

responding to the call of the central committee of the communist party of china, the c.p.c. hsiangtan city committee is leading the 400,000 people of this city in hunan province in carrying out chairman mao's behests and ushering in an upsurge in the study of mao tsetung thought as an expression of their determination to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china.

the city party committee recently ran three study classes for its standing committee members and secretaries of major factory and mine party committees. those who attended the classes, recalled how the hsiangtan people had fought and won victory after victory under the guidance of mao tsetung thought. they held thoroughgoing discussions in connection with the concrete conditions of class struggle and two-line struggle. "we," they say, "have scored one victory after another under chairman mao's wise leadership. chairman mao has left us, we must carry out his behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end. for this purpose, our cardinal task is to study still more assiduously the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao and, in particular, to have a good grasp of chairman mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. only by doing so can we better implement and defend the party's basic line laid down by chairman mao for the entire historical period of socialism."

the city party committee has made a plan for its committee members to go over the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" within one year and restudy chairman mao's theory on continuing the revolution under proletarian dictatorship.

under the leadership of the city party committee, the party organizations at various levels organized visits by the people of hsiangtan to chairman mao's birth-place in shaoshan and arranged meetings and discussions of all kinds to extol chairman mao's magnificent contributions and the inexhaustible strength of mao tsetung thought. this has further fired the people's enthusiasm for studying mao tsetung thought. many workers and poor and lower-middle peasants say, "we will apply ourselves

to the study of mao tsetung thought and pass it on from generation to generation so that mao tsetung thought will always illuminate our road of advance."

the party committee of the rural district of hsiangtan city has since 1974 used the radio rediffusion network to give regular lectures to rural cadres and commune members on the writings of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao. this has produced good results. the party committee has now mapped out a new plan for radio lectures on the study of mao tsetung thought. included in the plan are lectures on chairman mao's magnificent contributions, his great contribution to the development of marxism and his great revolutionary practice. the principal leading member of the rural district party committee, who is also a member of the city party committee, gave the first lecture on september 19. after listening to the lecture, the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres conducted warm discussions in evening political schools.

the hsiangtan city party committee has drawn the attention of the people in their study to the character, target, tasks and prospects of the socialist revolution and helped them understand that the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party" and that it is necessary to persist in criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism and be ready to fight a long battle against the capitalist-roaders. the leading members of the city party committee have taken the lead in studying mao tsetung thought and in criticizing teng hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt. they persist in taking part in collective productive labour, eat, live and work alongside the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, consciously restrict bourgeois right and intensify ideological revolutionization.

PARTICIPATION OF CADRES IN LABOR

Leading Cadres Go to Factories, Rural Areas as Ordinary Laborers in South China City

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 8, 1976)

among the firemen stoking a boiler of the nanning tinned food factory is an overalled man in his fifties, wei chun-shu, deputy secretary of the nanning city committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee.

he has worked in the factory 35 days this year. like an ordinary worker, he eats, lives and works with the workers and joins them in studying chairman mao's directives and criticizing teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line. he has also joined them in writing and reciting poems. many veteran workers said: "in the old society, officials were bosses riding on our backs. today, leading cadres are our close comrades-in-arms."

nanning, capital of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, is a new industrial city with a population of over 400,000. since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, leading cadres of the city have gone every year to take part in productive labour in factories or in people's communes on the city's outskirts. in the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat last year and in the current struggle to repulse the right - deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, they have repeatedly studied the relevant teachings of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao and heightened their awareness of the great significance of their taking part in collective productive labour for restricting bourgeois right, combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. early this year, the nanning city committee of the chinese communist party took a new decision on cadre participation in collective productive labour, namely that every cadre, in addition to taking part in productive labour one day a week, should work in factories or people's communes at least one month every year.

this decision has been carried out well. in the first six months of this year, all 16 standing members of the city party committee took part in labour for 30 days, except those who are old, weak or ill.

hsiao han, first secretary of the city party committee, is a veteran cadre. since last april, he has often worked night shift in the city's

aluminium factory, power plant and electrical machinery plant.

keeping the fine qualities of the workers, kuo yao-ching, a worker promoted to deputy secretary of the city party committee during the cultural revolution and alternate member of the central committee of the chinese communist party, often goes back to work alongside his former work mates on his free days, in addition to keeping to the decision on cadre participation in labour.

lan chi-sheng, member of the city party standing committee and vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee, continued to conduct himself as an ordinary worker after returning from one month's productive labour in the countryside. one evening over the weekend, he joined the workers in carting manure to rural areas till the small hours.

participation by leading cadres in collective productive labour has strengthened their ties with the masses. while taking part in labour, they made investigations and helped guide and improve local work, thus deepening the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and promote industrial and agricultural production.

with the city's leading cadres setting the pace, cadre participation in collective productive labour has become a common practice throughout government offices and other organizations. at the same time, these offices and organizations have made conscious efforts to cut down meetings, papers and clerical work and improve their style of work to raise their efficiency.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Graduates from Peking Institutes of Higher Learning Leave for Tibet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1976)

more of worker-peasant-soldier graduates from peking institutions of higher education have recently gone to the tibetan plateau to take part in socialist revolution and construction in china's southwest border region. they are determined to turn grief into strength and honour the memory of their esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher chairman mao with concrete action.

before leaving for tibet, 51 of this year's graduates from peking university, teachers' university, teachers' college, physical culture institute and institute of foreign trade expressed their determination to carry out chairman mao's behests, rally closely round the party central committee, struggle against the revisionist line firmly, bridge the gap between worker and peasant, between town and country and between mental and manual labour and always identify themselves with the ordinary workers and peasants.

before departing for tibet, they studied works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, chairman mao's important instructions on beating back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and his directives on the socialist education movement. they held meetings to criticize the three poisonous weeds cultivated under teng hsiao-ping's instructions: "on the general programme for all work of the party and the country", "some problems concerning the work of science and technology" and "some problems in accelerating industrial development".

wu yen-an, a graduate of the history department of peking university, was born and grew up in yenan, the revolutionary centre where chairman mao once lived and fought. before going to university, this young party member was commended by his people's liberation army unit many times for meritorious services. he kept to the p.l.a.'s revolutionary tradition after entering the university and was commended by the party organizations of the department and the university. he took an active part in the revolution in education and learned modestly from the workers and peasants in the course of "open-door" schooling. the crimes of teng hsiao-ping in opposing college students identifying themselves with the workers and peasants and his defence of bourgeois right evoked wu yen-an's righteous indignation. he pledged: "i will

be a peasant after graduation and struggle against teng hsiao-ping by concrete action. i will carry out chairman mao's behests, take root and blossom on tibetan plateau with the revolutionary spirit of the young people of yenan which chairman mao commended."

while studying in the peking teachers' college, wang chiu-yu, son of a farm labourer, applied time and again to work in a border area after graduation. now he has been sent to work in tibet. the night before leaving, he sat down with his parents and they recalled the bitter life of the family in the old society. wang chiu-yu said that his family had suffered greatly from exploitation and oppression in the past and he owed what he was today to chairman mao. he pledged to try to live up to chairman mao's hopes and temper himself on the plateau into a true successor to the revolutionary cause.

the revolutionary actions of the graduates have won warm support from revolutionary teachers and students and from society. the teachers and students of the schools presented the "selected works of marx and engels", the "selected works of lenin" and the "selected works of mao tsetung" in the tibetan language to those settling in tibet and urged them to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism together with the million emancipated serfs on the plateau.

over three thousand other worker-peasant-soldier students graduating from peking institutes of higher learning have gone to factories or rural areas.

FLOOD FIGHTING

People Along Lower Yellow River Win Battle Against Flood Threat

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1976)

people in the lower reaches of the yellow river in honan and shantung provinces have, with the help of units of the chinese people's liberation army, won a battle against the heaviest flow registered along the river since 1958.

the lower yellow river went into spate with unusually heavy flows for well over one month this year. altogether seven flood peaks were registered, the first on july 20 and the seventh on september 13. when the fifth and sixth flood peaks occurred in late august and early september, the flow recorded at the hydrological station of huayuankou, honan province, was upwards of 9,000 cubic metres per second. the total volume of floodwaters discharged by the river in 17 days nearly equalled the amount registered during the exceptionally heavy summer torrents of 1958, with river levels in some places rising higher than that year.

the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee were greatly concerned over the battle against the yellow river floodwaters and closely followed developments there. after heavy torrents occurred in late august, the state council issued an emergency call to the areas concerned to strengthen leadership and ensure the safety of the river, and leading comrades on the party central committee issued instructions concerning the anti-flood battle. leading members of the communist party committees of honan and shantung provinces and p.l.a. units went to river dykes to lead the people in fighting the floodwaters. cadres of local party organizations and governments also pitched into the battle.

the river fighters guarded the dykes round the clock with revolutionary courage and determination. leaks were found in a section of the yellow river dyke near tsinan at a time of torrential flow. commune members averted the danger by stopping the leaks with sandbags. the p.l.a. units were a main force in the anti-flood battles. on september 5, a section of the dyke on the southern bank of the river estuary was weakened by floodwaters. rains were pouring down and it was impossible for trucks to get to the section. men of a p.l.a. unit covered the 13 kilometres to the site by foot in an hour and saved the dyke by working all-out.

party organizations at all levels directed the battle against the threatening floods. leading cadres, old and young, fought in the van alongside the masses, patrolling and strengthening weak points. when the sixth flood peak reached a section of the river in the taichieh area, honan province, a stone revetment, weakened by the pounding waters, began to sink. chao chan-feng, a member of the party committee of the nearby houmiao commune, led 200 cadres and commune peasants to the place by boat. in a two days and nights' battle they fortified the revetment by carrying stones non-stop and doing repairs.

OIL TERMINALS

China Builds New Deep-Water Oil Terminal

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Oct. 8, 1976)

a new up-to-date deep-water oil terminal has been completed and put into operation on huangtao island near the east china port of tsingtao under the guidance of chairman mao's principle of independence and self-reliance.

located in the western part of chiaochow gulf, the new oil terminal under the tsingtao harbour administration was surveyed, designed and built entirely by chinese workers and engineers, using materials and equipment produced in the country.

the project includes facilities to operate the four major systems of crude and fuel oil loading, water supply and effluent treatment, and a 1,260-metre-long high-rise pier jutting out into the sea. the oil terminal's approach pier can accommodate a ferry launch and a fire-fighting boat, its crude oil section has berths for a 50,000-ton and a 20,000-ton oil tanker on either flank and the fuel oil section has room for four oil barges and two large tugboats. the oil terminal, with its facilities for loading at fast speed and high efficiency, is expected to play a significant part in expanding china's crude oil transport capacity.

since the work on the project was started in early 1974, the builders have conscientiously studied chairman mao's works, particularly his theses on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and actively participated in the criticism of lin piao and confucius and the struggle

to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. with mounting socialist enthusiasm, they have time and again advanced the work schedules by surmounting all sorts of difficulties in the construction work which had to be done on a tiny island.

construction of the project received unreserved support in labour power and material from many provinces and cities across the country.

LASER ALIGNMENT DEVICES

China Makes Laser Aligned Hydraulic Rail Lifting and Lining Machine

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 9, 1976)

china's first laser aligned hydraulic rail lifting and lining machine was made recently by the hengyang railway machinery manufacturing and repair plant in hunan province, central china, in cooperation with the scientific research institute of the ministry of railways.

the machine, which was specially built for railway construction and maintenance, is operated by one person. it can easily lift a 60-metre-long section of rails with sleepers and straighten the rails with a laser alighment device.

stability and high standard of performance have been proved by trial operation and testing.

the making of the equipment was started last summer. under the leadership of the plant party committee, participating workers, cadres and technicians took class struggle as the key link, studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and criticized the revisionist fallacies of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping such as the philosophy of servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. this deepened their consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's great principle of independence and hard struggle. lacking technique, they studied to acquire it; lacking equipment, they designed and made it.

some of the parts required precision work and highly finished surface. but all the workers, cadres and technicians taking part in the trial production kept experimenting and boldly adopted new techniques. they finally succeeded in turning out the parts up to the designed standards.

ELECTRONICS

Chairman Mao's Teachings Inspire East China County Workers, Peasants to Run Electronics Research Institute

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 9, 1976)

a worker-peasant run electronics research institute in chitung county in the east china province of kiangsu has achieved a number of tangible results since it was founded in april 1974. inspired by chairman mao's teaching "the lowly are most intelligent", the research workers of the institute have always displayed a revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, learned through practice and linked their scientific researches with production.

this institute was started by seven workers and ten peasants and educated young people who had settled in the countryside. since being set up it has designed and manufactured more than 20 different kinds of electronic equipment and devices to serve the needs of agriculture, industry, communications and transport, water conservancy and meteorology. among its products was china's first automatic photoelectronic programme control device used to equip a ship lock. the device now in use on the lussu ship lock in the county, has been functioning well since it was put into regular operation last year. as ships and boats enter the photoelectronic field set up in the upper and lower reaches of the river, the device automatically signals the passing of the ship, and then controls the following operation: "raising water level, opening and closing the lock, draining the water and clearing the lock. each stage takes only six to seven minutes and replaces the formerly hand-operated processes which took more than two hours before a ship could enter and go through the lock.

for the nantung weather station, the institute designed and made apparatus capable of automatically measuring the sun light and the moon light, making spectro-analyses and recording the analyzed results of the light rays. this has helped increase accuracy in local weather prediction. to meet the needs of the county's health and quarantine station, the institute also made programme controlled parts for the automatic equipment used in the dehydration of tissues. this means that the slices of tissues already soaked in a certain special fluid and can be automatically waxed in a given time, a technical improvement which not only replaces the former manual work but also ensured a higher quality of execution.

these ordinary workers and peasants, who are supported by the party organizations, conscientiously study chairman mao's teachings, are daring in practice and highly creative. then they have become full-fledged electronics research workers.

in the first stages of studying the creation of an automatic device for the lussu lock, some said, "even the professional experts have not been able to come up with a desirable result, so how can you dream of doing it." ignoring this underestimation, the research workers studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao and criticized the revisionist line in scientific research that advocates the "slavish comprador philosophy", the "worship of things foreign" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace". this fortified their high proletarian resolve and they said, "chairman mao has great faith in the masses. we are doing scientific research for the revolution. it conforms to the needs of the agricultural and industrial production and it is an urgent task in the construction of our country." they did not let difficulties stand in their way and in three months turned out the automatic ship lock device. the water level gauge is a key part of the ship lock device and before they reached the trial production stage the researchers had tested the gauge some 600 times. they finally succeeded in making a simply-structured, small-sized, sensitive water level measuring device at low cost. in their work they had support from several dozen machinery factories in the county.

since the establishment of the institute, the research workers have always borne in mind chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle, and have persevered in running the scientific research institute industriously and thriftily. at the outset, they lacked ready equipment and funds. but, armed with mao tsetung thought and following

the example of taching oilfield, national pacesetter in industry, the workers and peasants went ahead and did their best to create necessary conditions. they did some work with worn-out equipment and devices they themselves renovated or borrowed from other units. they learned scientific knowledge from fraternal institutes and drew on experience and wisdom of the masses.

1976 AUTUMN EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

Preparations for China's 1976 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Completed

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 9, 1976)

china's 1976 autumn export commodities fair is now ready for its scheduled month-long run here, starting from october 15.

the fair is organized in line with the great leader and teacher chairman mao's teaching: "the chinese people wish to have friendly co-operation with the people of all countries and to resume and expand international trade in order to develop production and promote economic prosperity."

preparations for the coming fair, the 40th since its inception in 1957, were made at a time when the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country were deeply mourning the great leader and teacher chairman mao. turning their grief into strength, the staff members of the fair took class struggle as the key link, adhered to chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs and made the preparations with tremendous revolutionary drive.

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, china's socialist economy has developed vigorously and its foreign relations have kept expanding. at the coming fair, various chinese foreign trade corporations will be represented by seven trading groups dealing in cereals, oils and foodstuffs, native and animal products, textiles, light industrial products, chemicals, hardware and minerals, and machinery. these trading groups and the guozi shudian of china and the china postage stamps export corporation will make wide contact and conduct transactions with businessmen from various

countries and regions, overseas chinese, taiwan compatriots residing in foreign countries and compatriots from hongkong and macao. they will also exchange views with them on matters related to the increasing of trade. the staff members of the fair and the departments concerned of kwangtung province and kwangchow city have made all kinds of preparations to receive the foreign friends, overseas chinese, taiwan compatriots residing abroad and compatriots from hongkong and macao, who are coming for trade negotiations and visit.

OASES

New Oases Around Vast Desert

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 9, 1976)

more oases and settlements have been built on the edge of china's biggest desert -- takla makan -- in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, bringing to life the long dream of the multi-national people of the border region.

reclamation of arid land on the edge of the desert was begun in the great leap forward year of 1958. a people's liberation army unit that took part in the large-scale production campaign in nanniwan, northern shensi, during the war of resistance to japanese aggression, arrived at the tarim river and started bringing the wasteland under cultivation. after that, a great number of city educated young people who were determined to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, came to join the armymen and local people in stabilizing shifting sand by growing grass and trees and reclaiming land and running state farms.

today, there are already 71 mechanized state farms which cultivate over 200,000 hectares, producing wheat, maize, cotton, melons, fruit and sugar beet. the acreage was 63 per cent more last year than prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the grain yield was 73 per cent higher.

alkali land on the edge of the desert has only 50 mm. of precipitation a year. keeping to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle with state aid, the people combat sandstorms, alkali soil and drought. determined to make nature serve man, they have removed tens of thousands of

sand dunes and reclaimed wasteland, built up row after row of windbreaks and planted fruit trees on more than 13,300 hectares. they have built 12 reservoirs, with a total storage capacity of 1,160 million cubic metres, and dug several thousand kilometres of canal.

,the no. 45 state farm was built on the western edge of the desert during the great cultural revolution. there were countless sand dunes and part of the opened wasteland had alkali soil a dozen-cm deep; in some case alkali concentration was as high as 10 per cent. firmly bearing in mind chairman mao's teachings, "transforming china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the multi-national workers of the farm made great efforts to bring the sand under control and improve the soil.

setting up living shelters on the sandy waste and fetching water from springs dug in ancient river beds, they led in the water to turn the land into fields. they have eventually removed over 20 million cubic metres of sand, dug 780 kilometres of irrigation canal and created more than 4,000 hectares of farmland in the past few years.

the tarim river on the northern edge of the desert, china's largest inland river, floods in the high-water season but becomes a small stream in the low-water period and often dried up. the trailblazers of sinkiang established the tarim reclamation zone and began to run farms. through many years of hard struggle they built 5 reservoirs and a 223-metre-long dam, making it possible to divert the water to more than 50,000 hectares of cropland.

the workers and staff members are building garden-like farmland on big tracts. they have improved irregular fields, dug new ditches, grown clover on a big area, and constantly raised soil fertility. they have also carried out the "eight-point charter" for scientific farming formulated by chairman mao.

the area planted to rice this year covered 26,000 hectares, double that in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution. rice has also been grown on alkali land there.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", workers of all nationalities have grown grain on a large scale and also developed forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery according to local conditions.

now the people there are harvesting a variety of fruit, such as honey-dew melons, pears, apples and grapes.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese and Australian Governments Reach Understanding on Travel of Chinese Citizens to Australia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1976)

an understanding on matters related to travel by chinese citizens to australia was recently arrived at between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of australia.

ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, and s.a. fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china, signed and exchanged the notes on this understanding on behalf of their respective governments here today.

among those attending the signing ceremony on the chinese side were wu fan-wu, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs, lin chia-sen, deputy director of the department of consular affairs, and chang jui, division chief under the department of consular affairs, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

present on the occasion on the australian side were political counsellor r.e. little, first secretaries a.m. mclean and r.m. gardiner, and second secretary r.c. maddock.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Ambassador to China Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1976)

c. john small, canadian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the people's republic of china, left for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets First Ambassador of Central African Republic to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1976)

ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, today met with michel mahelengamo, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the central african republic to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets New Congolese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1976)

ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, today met with samba oscar, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of the congo to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

ambassador samba oscar arrived here on october 7.

CHINA AND GHANA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets New Ghanaian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying today met with kofi baah aidoo, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of ghana to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials. the ghanaian ambassador arrived here on october 7.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Machinery Pavilion Head Leaves Peking for Teheran

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1976)

chai hou-jen, head of the chinese machinery pavilion to the 3rd teheran international trade fair and deputy general manager of the china national machinery import and export corporation, left here for teheran by air today.

present at the airport to see him off were leading members of chinese departments concerned san chih-hsing and lu feng-chun. also present was javad omidvari, charge d'affaires a.i. of the iranian embassy in china.

CHINA AND IRELAND

Chinese Vice Minister Meets Irish Medical Social Research Board Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1976)

chang chih-chiang, vice-minister of public health, met and had a friendly conversation with the members of the irish medical social research board delegation led by dr. geoffrey dean on october 7.

the delegation arrived in peking on october 4 at the invitation of the chinese academy of medical sciences. it left here yesterday to tour other parts of china after visiting peking.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Packing Machinery and Electronic Medical Apparatus Exhibition Opens in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 9, 1976)

an italian packing machinery and electronic medical apparatus exhibition opened at the shanghai exhibition centre here this morning.

present at the opening ceremony were huang chin-hai, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal

revolutionary committee, li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, pai kuang-piao, leading member of the shanghai branch of the council, and leading members of other departments concerned as well as over 200 local people.

luigi michele galli, under-secretary of the italian ministry of foreign trade, who has come specially for the occasion, presided over the opening ceremony. italian ambassador to china marco francisci di baschi and all members of the exhibition group attended the opening ceremony.

speaking at the opening ceremony, galli and pai kuang-piao expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and italy and the trade relations between the two countries would develop constantly.

guests and hosts visited the exhibition together after the opening ceremony.

organized by the italian institute of foreign trade under the auspices of the italian ministry of foreign trade, the exhibition covers a total floor space of 1,800 square metres. the exhibits include machinery for packing food stuff, medicines and consumer goods, and electrocardiographs, electroencephalographs, x-ray machines and medical analyzers.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Socialist Party Activists' Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the japanese socialist party activists' visiting group led by yuji soga.

present on the occasion was sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the association.

Japanese Political Leaders Call for Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 8, 1976)

leaders of the japanese socialist party and komei party have voiced opposition to any retrogression by the japanese government from the principles guiding the japan-china joint statement and strong demand for the early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty containing the anti-hegemony clause.

socialist party chairman tomomi narita in an article carried in the latest issue of the "bulletin of japan-china association" says four years have elapsed since japan and china reestablished diplomatic relations. exchanges in many fields between the two countries have been greatly enhanced since then. however, "the japan-china peace and friendship treaty stipulated in the japan-china joint statement has not yet been concluded." "the responsibility for the delay falls squarely on the government of the liberal democratic party."

"the early signing of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty in line with one of the principles of the japan-china joint statement, namely the principle of anti-hegemonism, is the most important task for the japanese government in the safeguarding and development of the friendship between japan and china," narita writes.

after recalling the monstrous disaster japanese militarism had brought to the japanese and chinese peoples and other asian peoples in seeking domination in asia, he says: "as a state for peace, the japanese government should naturally conclude the japan-china peace and friendship treaty in accordance with the principle of opposing hegemony, thus making it clear at home and abroad that japan will never seek hegemony." "it is impermissible to go back even for a single step from the principles laid down in the japan-china joint statement." he expresses the determination to do his utmost for the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty and for everlasting friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of komei party, in an article appeared in the same publication points out: "the anti-hegemony clause in article 7 of the japan-china joint statement stipulates 'neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony'. this should be the essential content

of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty." "since japan and china do not seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region, they should be accordingly opposed to the attempt by any third country to establish such hegemony", "it is only natural that the anti-hegemony clause, one of the indispensable principles, should be included in the treaty.

"the unfortunate development of events so far taking place in asia are all results of the unjustifiable interference and aggression by big powers. it can be said after reviewing history of this period that it is of extremely important significance to all countries in the asia-pacific region to declare that both japan and china do not seek hegemony and are opposed to any effort by any other country to establish such hegemony," he stresses.

regarding the anti-hegemony clause, "now it is time for the japanese government to make a decision and it is no longer the stage for discussion. i hope the japanese government would not procrastinate in the negotiations as in the past and arrive at a decision at an earlier date to conclude the japan-china peace and friendship treaty," he writes.

Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1976)

ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the members of the delegation of the japan association for the promotion of international trade led by aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the association, and motomi akitomo, head of the group of the japanese environment protection and hydraulic-pneumatic industrial techniques exhibition, and other japanese friends.

present at the meeting was heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china.

among those present were wang yao-ting and hsiao fang-chou, chairman and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry, and wu shu-tung, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

Vice Premier Ku Mu Visits Japanese Environment Protection and Hydraulic-Pneumatic Industrial Techniques Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1976)

chinese vice-premier ku mu this morning visited the japanese environment protection and hydraulic-pneumatic industrial techniques exhibition.

accompanying vice-premier ku mu on the visit were aiichiro fujiyama, president of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade; heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china; motomi akitomo, head of the exhibition group; and other japanese friends.

the exhibition was also visited by ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission; wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; li kai-hsin, director of the state bureau of supplies; hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; wang hsiao-yun and fu shun-ho, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry; and wu shu-tung, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade.

Chinese Minister Meets Japan International Trade Promotion Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1976)

li chiang, minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met all members of the delegation of the japan association for the promotion of international trade led by aiichiro fujiyama. minister li chiang and the japanese friends exchanged views on the development of trade relations between china and japan and other questions.

present on the occasion were wang yao-ting and hsiao fang-chou, chairman and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and wu shu-tung, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

Anniversary of Resumption of Japan-China Relations Marked in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 10, 1976)

more than 20 organizations in kanagawa prefecture jointly called a meeting at yokohama yesterday afternoon, greeting the fourth anniversary of the resumption of relations between japan and china and strongly demanding that the japanese government immediately conclude the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty with an anti-hegemony clause.

when the meeting began, all participants stood in silent tribute to the memory of chairman mao tsetung.

the meeting was addressed by ichiro tokoro, chairman of the kanagawa headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); kazuji nagasu, governor of kanagawa prefecture; ichio asukada, representative of the mayor of yokohama city; and representatives of workers, women, businessmen and sportsmen. they all expressed the determination to strive for the earlier conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

critic takeo arai said that the conclusion of the treaty is an important subject today. "the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with an anti-hegemony clause is to the advantage not only of the asian and other countries in the world but also of the japanese people. he pointed out: "the soviet union occupies the inherent territories of japan and refuses to return them. it does not allow japanese inhabitants to visit graves there as before. all these show that the soviet union is pursuing hegemonism with regard to japan. and because of that it vehemently opposes the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause in the japan-china peace and friendship treaty."

a declaration was adopted at the end of the meeting amidst warm applause.

the declaration says, "the japan-china peace and friendship treaty has not been concluded due to the japanese government's submission to external and internal pressures."

it points out that signing the treaty on the basis of the japan-china joint statement is "to ensure ever-lasting relations of peace and friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples." it adds, "moreover, it was agreed in the joint statement that 'neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such

hegemony'. the inclusion of a clause to this effect in the text of the treaty should have been the firm stand of the japanese government in view of the past history of japan-china relations and of the present situation in asia and the whole world confronting japan."

the declaration says, "a retreat from the spirit of the joint statement on the part of the japanese government is a perfidy to the government of the other side, and treachery to the peoples of the two countries."

the declaration says in conclusion: "we are determined to mobilize widely the powerful public opinion and take concrete actions to get rid of obstacles at home and abroad. we strongly demand that the japanese government immediately conclude the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with an explicit anti-hegemony clause in the text". the declaration calls on the japanese people to unite and struggle vigorously for the attainment of the target.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Chinese Song and Dance Ensemble Gives Premiere in Madagascar

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Oct. 8, 1976)

the visiting song and dance ensemble of china gave its premiere here yesterday evening.

malagasy prime minister justin rakotoniaina watched the performance in company of chinese ambassador to madagascar tien chih-tung and head of the chinese ensemble wang tzu-cheng.

among the 1,000 spectators were members of the supreme council of revolution of madagascar, government ministers, other senior officials and personages of various circles. diplomatic envoys of a number of countries and chinese residents in madagascar saw the performance.

before the performance, malagasy minister of revolutionary culture and art gaston laha asked all spectators to observe one-minute standing tribute on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and great teacher. minister laha said, "culture, through various artistic expression, is not only the unbreakable bond of our unity but also our weapon in the fight against imperialism no matter where it comes and under whatever disguise." "now, we are

waging the very struggle -- struggle against imperialism," he added.

the 12 items performed by the chinese artists are the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the dance "militiawomen of the grassland", a short dance drama "love between the army and people" and instrumental music were warmly welcomed by the spectators. the malagasy national songs sung by chinese soloists won exceptional warm applause of the spectators. many hummed in concert with the soloists. the whole performance was permeated with an atmosphere of warm friendship between the peoples of china and madagascar.

at the end of the performance, prime minister rakotoniaina and minister laha mounted the stage to shake hands with the artists and congratulated them for their success.

the chinese ensemble arrived here on october 6 on a friendly performance tour at the invitation of the malagasy government. they were welcomed at the airport by minister laha and representatives from cultural circles. the malagasy cultural workers performed national dances for the chinese ensemble.

minister laha received yesterday head and deputy head of the chinese ensemble and some of the artists and had a friendly conversations with them.

China's Shantung Women's Basketball Team Concludes Visit to Madagascar

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Oct. 9, 1976)

the shantung women's basketball team of china left here for home today after a friendly visit to madagascar.

the team was seen off at the airport by president of the malagasy basketball federation julien rakotonirina, officials of the youth ministry, and chinese ambassador tien chih-tung.

during their stay in this country, the chinese basketball players visited seven cities and played eight matches with malagasy players.

on the eve of its departure, the chinese team played its last friendly match here with the casoi team, the national champion of this year, at the tananarive indoor stadium. the fine skill of the two sides was warmly applauded by over 5,000 spectators.

member of the malagasy supreme council of revolution jean de dieu randriantanana, minister of youth richard christian remi and minister of rural development and land reform simon pierre watched the match in the company of ambassador tien chih-tung and leader of the chinese team liu ching-o.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation to AAA Table Tennis Tournament Leaves for Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1976)

the chinese table tennis delegation with huang chung as leader and li ho-nan and hsu sen-yuan as deputy leaders left here this morning for mexico city to take part in the 3rd asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were: chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, leading members of the departments concerned li ching-chuan, chen teh-ho, pi chi-lung, hsu yin-sheng, chang hsi-jang, chang chin-peng, li feng-lou, chang chang-lu, she shih-kuang and tien jih-hsin, and a number of chinese men and women sportsmen.

omar martines legorreta, mexican ambassador to china, and diplomats of the embassies of afghanistan and the people's democratic republic of yemen in china also saw the delegation off at the airport.

Table Tennis Delegations from Asian Countries Leave Peking for Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1976)

table tennis delegations from afghanistan, laos, lebanon, nepal, pakistan, palestine and the people's democratic republic of yemen on their way to mexico for the 3rd asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament left here this morning.

seeing them off at the airport were: chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports

commission of the people's republic of china, leading members of chinese departments concerned li ching-chuan, chen teh-ho, pi chi-lung, hsu yin-sheng, chang hsi-jang, chang chin-peng, li feng-lou, chang chang-lu, she shih-kuang, and tien jih-hsin, and a number of chinese men and women sportsmen.

omar martines legorreta, mexican ambassador to china, and diplomats of the embassies of afghanistan and the people's democratic republic of yemen in china were also present at the airport to see the delegations off.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 8, 1976)

the table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china with huang chung as leader and li ho-nan and hsu sen-yuan as deputy leaders arrived here by plane today for the forthcoming third asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

welcoming the chinese table tennis delegation at the airport were jose garcia cervantes, president of the mexican sports federation; helios farrell, president of the organizing committee of the third tournament and of the table tennis association of mexico; guillermo nasser, vice-president of the organizing committee of the tournament and representatives of mexican table tennis players.

also present at the airport was chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang.

arriving here today on board the same plane were table tennis delegations from laos, palestine, pakistan, nepal, the people's democratic republic of yemen, afghanistan and lebanon.

Chinese Sea Fishery Study Group Leaves Mexico for Home

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 9, 1976)

a chinese sea fishery study group led by yang tso-sheng left here for home today after a friendly tour of mexico.

the group arrived here on september 22 for a visit in accordance with an agreement on scientific cooperation between the two countries.

the tour took them to a number of port cities, ensenada (baja california norte state), mazatlan (sinaloa state) and veracruz (veracruz state). they and their mexican counterparts exchanged experiences in fish breeding, sea fishing and shrimping and fresh water fishery. the chinese visitors expressed firm support for mexico's 200-mile exclusive economic zone and other measures taken to protect her marine resources.

on september 24, mexican under-secretary of fishery hector medina neri received all members of the chinese group and had a friendly conversation with them. chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea and Mrs. Somare to Pay Official Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1976)

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, prime minister of papua new guinea michael thomas somare and mrs. somare will arrive in peking on october 11, 1976 for an official visit to the people's republic of china.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Welcome to Distinguished Guest from Papua New Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1976)

"a warm welcome to the distinguished guest from papua new guinea" is the title of an editorial in the "people's daily" of october 11, which reads in full as follows:

prime minister of papua new guinea michael thomas somare arrives in peking today for an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. with friendly feelings, the chinese people warmly welcome the distinguished guest from oceania.

situated in the south pacific, papua new guinea is a beautiful island country with rich natural resources. for nearly a century, its people were subject to untold sufferings from colonialist aggression, oppression and plunder. but they waged a protracted heroic struggle to win national independence and oppose colonial rule. their struggle for national independence gathered still greater momentum in recent years, culminating in the proclamation of independence on september 16 of last year. under the leadership of prime minister somare, papua new guinea has since independence followed a foreign policy of neutrality and non-alignment, resolutely safeguarded national independence and opposed outside interference. today, it is advancing along the road of developing the national economy and culture and has achieved initial success.

the current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and it is excellent. the factors for both revolution and war are increasing. this great disorder is an excellent thing for the people of the world. it throws the enemies into disarray, while awakening and tempering the people. the struggle of the third world against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is developing with constant victories. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend. a number of countries in the south pacific region, which have become independent one after another, oppose the fierce rivalry between the two superpowers and have become increasingly vigilant against the infiltration and expansion in the south pacific region by that superpower which flaunts the signboard of "socialism". the countries and the people in the south pacific region are making their contribution to the struggle waged by the people of the world against imperialism and hegemonism.

china is a developing socialist country. china and papua new guinea both belong to the third world, and they share the experience of suffering from foreign aggression and oppression. the people of our two countries have had contacts since ancient times and have always sympathized with and supported each other in struggle. we consistently hold that all countries, big or small, should be treated on an equal footing. the relations between china and papua new guinea will futher develop on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, and the friendship between the two peoples will grow with each passing day. we wish prime minister michael thomas somare complete success in his visit.

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

Heads of State and Foreign Secretary of San Marino Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1976)

primo bugli and virgilio cardelli, heads of state, and giancarlo ghironzi, secretary of state for foreign affairs, of the republic of san marino, sent a message on october 4 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing warm congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, we have the pleasure, in our own names and on behalf of the government and people of the republic of san marino, to express to your excellency our warm congratulations and to wish the friendly china and chinese people peace, prosperity and progress.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese President Expresses Condolences on
Death of Chairman Mao to Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Oct. 7, 1976)

sudanese president gaafar mohamed nimeri expressed to chang yueh, chinese ambassador to the sudan, his deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao, the great leader and teacher of the chinese people when he received the ambassador at the friendship hall here this morning.

"i feel sad and painful at the passing away of chairman mao. it will forever be a great loss of ours," the president said, adding, "what soothes and encourages us is that he has brought up a generation which is strong and firm enough to go ahead continuously in line with his teachings and along his path of struggle."

"the sudanese people and government highly respect chairman mao tsetung," he stated.

in his cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador, the president stressed that the friendship between the peoples and governments of the sudan and china will be further strengthened and develop continuously.

CHINA AND SURINAM

Surinamese President Receives Chinese
Acrobatic Troupe

(NCNA-English Paramaribo, Oct. 8, 1976)

johan henri eliza ferrier, president of the republic of surinam, received at his residence today the leading members of the nanking acrobatic troupe of china headed by tang chih and his deputy lu yi and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

on behalf of the surinamese people, president ferrier extended condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. he expressed the conviction that the great people's republic of china will build itself much better in accordance with the principles and policies laid down by chairman mao tsetung.

tang chih, head of the troupe, expressed sincere gratitude to the president and people of surinam for their condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

president ferrier welcomed the visiting troupe from china.

leaders of "kong ngie tong sang", an overseas chinese organization in surinam, were present on the occasion.

the chinese troupe arrived here yesterday by plane for a performance tour at the invitation of the surinamese government. welcoming the troupe at the airport were officials of the surinamese foreign ministry, more than 100 friends of various circles and representatives of chinese residents.

Acting Prime Minister of Surinam Receives Chinese Acrobats

(NCNA-English Paramaribo, Oct. 9, 1976)

olton van genderen, acting prime minister of surinam, today received tang chi, head, lu yi, deputy head, and other leading members of the nanking acrobatic troupe of china now on a performance tour in this country.

the acting prime minister had a friendly conversation with the chinese guests.

runaldo venetiaan, minister of education, also met with the chinese guests on a separate occasion today.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Foreign Ministers at UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, oct. 8, 1976)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 31st session of the u.n. general assembly and minister of foreign affairs, met foreign ministers of a number of countries here today.

this morning, chiao kuan-hua met with vice-chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany hans-dietrich genscher, zambian minister of foreign affairs s. g. mwale, niger minister of foreign affairs moumouni djermakoye adamou, and philippine secretary of foreign affairs carlos p. romulo on separate occasions.

huang hua, vice-chairman, and other members of the chinese delegation were present on these occasions.

in the evening, chiao kuan-hua met with u.s. secretary of state henry a. kissinger.

Many Representatives to Current UN General Assembly Session Mourn for Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 9, 1976)

many representatives, particularly those of third world countries, to the current session of the u.n. general assembly expressed their deep mourning for the passing away of chairman mao tsetung in their general debate speeches during the past two weeks. they eulogized his immortal contribution to the revolutionary cause of china and the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and people all over the world.

in his speech, siteke g. mwale, minister of foreign affairs of zambia, said: "the death of chairman mao tsetung has left the people of zambia with a deep sense of grief." "chairman mao tsetung was a great revolutionary leader whose life was a shining example of dedication and self-sacrifice in the cause of the chinese people and that of mankind as a whole," he pointed out.

he went on, "we, in zambia, mourn chairman mao tsetung because he and his great revolutionary country have been reliable supporters, not only of zambia, but of our oppressed brothers and sisters in southern africa."

praising chairman mao as "one of the most dynamic and distinguished leaders", foreign minister of sierra leone francis m. minah said: "by his death, the people's republic of china has been deprived of its founder and revered leader, and the rest of the world has lost the supreme proletarian of our time, whose primary concern was always for the freedom and dignity of oppressed peoples everywhere."

"we feel sure that his life and works will continue to motivate the vast majority of humanity and serve as a continuing inspiration and hope to the under-privileged and oppressed masses," he said.

sri lanka prime minister mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike said in her address to the general assembly that chairman mao tsetung was one of the giants of our time. "i would like to take this opportunity to pay a tribute to his great contribution to the creation of modern china and to the world of ideas in the service of mankind," she said.

on behalf of president of the republic of zaire, mobutu sese seko, nguza karl ibond, political and state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, paid tribute to the memory of chairman mao tsetung. he said that chairman mao was a great statesman of our century. "chairman mao tsetung is dead, but ... his work will remain in the memory of mankind", he added.

jamaican minister of external affairs dudley thompson said the passing of chairman mao tsetung "is a loss not only for china but for the entire world which mourns a great leader and statesman of immense standing, whose place in history has long been assured as one of the giants of the twentieth century."

guinean minister for foreign affairs fily cissoko said that chairman mao was "one of the great figures of the international proletariat, an outstanding leader".

congolese minister for foreign affairs theophile obenga said that chairman mao was "a man of thought and action who left such a profound imprint on the history of our time."

hamdi ould mouknass, minister of state for external affairs of mauritania, said that chairman mao was "one of the most eminent men in politics, and one of the greatest thinkers of our times."

"history will record the name of that extraordinary guide of the chinese people and great friend of our people as that of the architect of modern china, an indefatigable defender of all just causes, and in particular that of oppressed peoples", he emphasised.

commissioner for foreign affairs of ghana colonel r. j.a. felli said that chairman mao was "a leading figure of our times. chairman mao has rightly been acclaimed as a giant among men and his death has robbed the world of a leader who by precept and example showed us all that selfless devotion and total commitment to the welfare of the people are the primary essentials of true leadership".

minister of foreign relations of ecuador armando pesantes garcia said that chairman mao was "an extraordinary leader of the peoples who was of great historical significance in our century".

other representatives who at the general debate expressed mourning for chairman mao were from bangladesh, togo, cameroon, liberia, somalia, rwanda, swaziland, peru, chad, uganda, canada and france.

CHINA AND US

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Mansfield and Other American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1976)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with u.s. senate democratic leader michael mansfield and mrs. mansfield, senator john glenn and mrs. glenn, and their party.

the members of their party present on the occasion are francis valeo, norville jones, charles gellner, mrs. salpee sahagian, miss katherine prosser, thomas lowe and victor dikeos.

david dean, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, and his wife were present on the occasion.

also present were wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; tang wen-sheng, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry; and kang tai-sha, deputy secretary-general of the institute.

US Senate Democratic Leader and His Party Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1976)

mike mansfield, the u.s. senate democratic leader, mrs. mansfield, senator and mrs. john glenn and their party left peking for shanghai this morning before departure from china.

they were seen off at the airport by chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and tang wen-sheng, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

also present were david dean, deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in peking, and mrs. dean.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Peking-Based "Die Welt" Correspondent of Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with gerd ruge, resident correspondent in peking of "die welt" of the federal republic of germany, and his wife.

China Dance Drama Troupe Gives Premiere in West Germany

(NCNA-English Bonn, Oct. 10, 1976)

the china dance drama troupe gave its premiere on october 8 in stuttgart, capital of baden-wuerttemberg state of west germany, to the warm welcome of 1,400 spectators.

the chinese troupe presented at the national theatre of the state selected scenes from modern revolutionary dance dramas "the white-haired girl", "the red detachment of women", "ode to yimeng" and "children of the grassland". one the same day, manfred rommel, mayor of stuttgart, received tiao ke-yuan, leader, and hsiao shen, deputy leader, of the troupe, and had a friendly talk with them.

when the troupe gave its second performance yesterday, eduard adorno, minister for federal affairs of the baden-wuerttemberg state, on behalf of minister-president of the state hans filbinger, was present in the company of chinese ambassador to west germany wang shu and tiao ke-yuan.

the troupe arrived in stuttgart on october 6 after concluding its friendly performance tour in austria. it left stuttgart today for hamburg, the largest city of west germany, to continue its tour.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Women's Basketball Team Leaves Yugoslavia for Home

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Oct. 8, 1976)

the chinese women's basketball team headed by hsu chung-hua left here for home today after a two-week friendly visit to yugoslavia.

seeing the team off at the airport were radomir saper, secretary-general of the yugoslav basketball association, and kang chi-min, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

the chinese women's basketball team arrived here on september 24. it visited belgrade, zagreb and sarajevo and held 8 friendly matches with yugoslav women's basketball teams with the score of 4:4.

on the evening of october 7, the chinese team had its final friendly match in yugoslavia with the women's basketball team of belgrade. held in kragujevac city of the socialist republic of serbia in a warm friendly atmosphere, the match was applauded from time to time by the spectators. the chinese team won by 86:70.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, oct. 9, 1976)

lieutenant general mobutu sese seko kuku ngbendu wa za banga, president and founder of the popular revolutionary movement and president of the republic of zaire, has sent a message to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, warmly and sincerely greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the honour to express to you in the name of all the zairian people united in the bosom of the popular revolutionary movement and in my own name our warm and sincere congratulations. i avail myself of this opportunity to express to you best wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity of your great and beautiful country.

i would like to express once more the hope that the ties of friendship between the people's republic of china and the republic of zaire will be further developed through the efforts of our two peoples.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF GREETINGS FOR CHINA'S NATIONAL DAY

Friendly Personage, Organizations Greet China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1976)

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, aiichiro fujiyama, friendly personage of japan, and han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, have sent messages to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Norway, Denmark to Create 200-Mile Economic Zones

(NCNA-English Peking, oct. 9, 1976)

norway and denmark will each create an economic zone of 200 nautical miles, announced the norwegian and danish prime ministers on october 5 separately.

the announcements were made at a time when the soviet fishing overlord is intensifying its plunder of other countries' fish resources in the north sea.

norwegian prime minister odvar nordli in a statement declared that norway will establish the 200-mile economic zone from january 1, 1977.

the statement says, "the purpose in establishing the economic zone of norway is to provide a basis for the effective protection of the fish resources along the entire norwegian coastline and to secure the basis of livelihood for the coastal population."

danish prime minister anker joergensen also announced that denmark is intending to establish a 200-mile economic zone. the zone would also apply to waters off the coasts of greenland and the faeroes, he added.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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PLEDGES OF SUPPORT FOR CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

Those Who Practice Revisionism and Disunity and Intrigue and Conspire Are Doomed to Failure

by

the CCP Committee of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 14, 1976)

The decision of the CCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee on building a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, and the decision of the Central Committee on publishing the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and making preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung have fully expressed the common wish of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country. They are important events in the political life of the hundreds of millions of the people in our country. We workers, cadres, engineers and technicians of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company warmly support these two important decisions.

Chairman Mao is the red sun that will never set in our hearts. The brilliant image of Chairman Mao will forever inspire us to advance victoriously. For more than a month, the broad masses of workers, cadres, engineers and technicians of the Anshan Steel and Iron Company, by means of conducting various memorial activities with enormous grief to eulogize the high merit and great achievements of Chairman Mao and recall his profound benevolence, have expressed their boundless reverence and yearning for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng understands best the hopes and demands of the people of all nationalities throughout the country and the working class of our Anshan Iron and Steel Company. The decision of the Central Committee to build a memorial hall for Chairman Mao will enable our posterity to have a

chance to pay respects to Chairman Mao lying in state, recall his high merit and great achievements by the side of his body, review his patient teachings, and draw great lessons and encouragement therefrom. This is of tremendous and far-reaching significance toward arousing and encouraging the people throughout the country to cling to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought generation after generation and carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through to the end.

The decision of the CCP Central Committee on publishing the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and making preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung is an important event in the history of development of Marxism and the history of the international communist movement. For more than half a century, the great leader Chairman Mao, on the basis of the principle of linking the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution, in the prolonged struggle with the class enemies at home and abroad, and in the struggle with the Right and "Left" opportunist lines within the Party, have inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in all fields and enriched the treasure house of Marxist theories. Chairman Mao's writings are the immortal documents of Marxism-Leninism. Mao Tsetung thought is our ever-victorious banner. Nursed by Mao Tsetung thought, the working class of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company has become what it is today, and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company has been able to advance victoriously. The publication of Chairman Mao's writings is of great realistic significance and far-reaching historical significance to the people of all nationalities in our country in carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and carrying the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through to the end, and to the cause of liberation of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples throughout the world.

Educated and inspired by the two important decisions of the Central Committee, the broad masses of workers, cadres, engineers and technicians of our Anshan Iron and Steel Company are resolved to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, uphold the solidarity and unity of the Party, obey orders from the Party Central Committee in all actions, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must actively respond to the great call of the Party Central Committee, and swiftly whip up a new high tide in studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings.

Some time before, our Party committee had made the decision on loyally carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and assiduously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings. At present, we must further lead the broad masses of staff members and workers in properly running various types of reading classes, political evening schools and workers' spare-time research institutes of philosophy and social science. We must seriously study Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, study the series of important directives issued by Chairman Mao in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and continue to beat back the

Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We must seriously study Chairman Mao's teaching: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire, and wage resolute struggle against all words and deeds that run counter to these three basic principles. Anyone who betrays Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, tampers with Chairman Mao's directives, practices revisionism and disunity, and intrigues and conspires is doomed to failure. We must hold higher the brilliant banner of the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" commented upon by Chairman Mao himself, launch in depth the mass movement to learn from Tach'ing in industry, make a greater success of revolution and production in the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution, and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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Wage Struggle Against All Words and Deeds That Run Counter to the Basic Principle of "Three Dos and Three Don'ts"

by

the CCP Committee of the Tungfanghung Oil Refinery of the Peking Petro-Chemical Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 14, 1976)

At a time hundreds of millions of the people throughout the country are turning grief into strength, carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, studying with unflagging efforts Mao Tsetung thought and advancing in the flush of victory along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the decision of the CCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee on building a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on publishing the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and making preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung have been made public. All communists and the broad masses of revolutionary staff members and workers of our Tungfanghung Oil Refinery are excited, elated and inspired. These two important decisions made by the Central Committee reflect the common wish of us of the working class, and we warmly support them.

For days in succession, the broad masses and cadres of our plant studied again and again the two important decisions of the Central Committee and the editorial of the two papers and one journal, "The Common Wish of Hundreds of Millions of the People." As we recalled the course of the rapid development of China's petroleum industry under the loving care of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the history of the construction and development of our plant, we stirred up even more boundless reverence and deep yearning for Chairman Mao. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it took less than one year to complete and put on stream our plant during the great proletarian cultural revolution. The broad masses of staff members and workers seriously studied Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, waged struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party and the revisionist line, grasped revolution and promoted production, thereby enabling the capacity for processing crude oil of the whole plant to treble in the short course of seven years. At present, the quantity of crude oil processed by our plant per year is equivalent to the aggregate crude oil output of several decades in the whole country before liberation.

Practice makes us deeply realize that Mao Tsetng thought is the lighthouse that guides the revolutionary people from victory to victory, and that Chairman Mao's writings constitute our treasure house of inexhaustible ideas. After the two important decisions of the Central Committee were made public, the Party committee of our plant at once seriously organized studies and discussions, resolutely responded to the call of the Party

Central Committee, and whipped up a new high tide in the study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings. The whole plant held a solemn oath-making meeting. Everybody is resolved to study assiduously Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, most closely rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through to the end.

Inspired by the two important decisions of the Central Committee, the broad masses of staff members and workers of our plant, full of pride and confidence, have expressed one after another that they will take practical action to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Many workers and cadres carry forward Comrade Lei Feng's spirit of the "cog," and insist on devoting one or two hours per day to the study of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung in their spare time. The old workers with low cultural level and their family dependents are also organized one after another to study culture and read Chairman Mao's books side by side. Many workshops and offices have set aside spaces for study or started special columns for exchange of ideas gained in study. The leading cadres at all levels go deep into the midst of workshops, shifts and teams to live, eat and work together with the workers. They study together a series of important directives issued by Chairman Mao in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. They deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and go on to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Everybody seriously studies Chairman Mao's teaching: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard and don't intrigue and conspire." By way of recalling the history of the two-line struggle of our Party and especially the practice of struggle since the great cultural revolution, they realize even more deeply that these three basic principles advanced by Chairman Mao are the criteria for us to distinguish between the correct line and the wrong line and constitute the touchstone for testing whether Marxism or revisionism is practiced.

At any time, we must firmly bear in mind and adhere to these three basic principles, wage resolute struggle against all words and deeds that run counter to these three basic principles and make sure that our proletarian revolutionary cause is advancing in victory along the revolutionary navigation course charted by Chairman Mao. We must most closely rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, uphold the solidarity and unity of the Party, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, obey orders from the Party Central Committee in all actions, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must resolutely wage struggle against anyone who betrays Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, tampers with Chairman Mao's directives, practices revisionism and disunity, and intrigues and conspires.

Historical experience shows that the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party and the hundreds of millions of the people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetng thought are invincible. It is not easy to bring about the collapse of our Party, and anyone who practices revisionism and disunity and intrigues and conspires is doomed to failure.

Enormous encouragement brings enormous strength. Inspired by the two important decisions of the Central Committee, the broad masses of staff members and workers of our plant have acquired additional and inexhaustible strength. There has been uninterrupted development in the excellent situation of revolution and production in the whole plant.

After creating in September the best level in production since the founding of our plant, the 4,000 and more staff members and workers of the whole plant, by carrying forward the spirit of revolution plus all-out exertion and working in close coordination and cooperation without making distinction between different kinds of work and posts, have completed in half a month the engineering project for giving a coat of insulating and anti-corrosion paint to more than 160,000 meters of pipelines, and are resolved to bring to completion and put on stream within the year the installations for refining furfural on the basis of self-reliance.

We must conscientiously carry out the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," deepen the development of the mass movement to "learn from Tach'ing in industry," grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, fulfill the state plans with unflagging efforts, strive to build our plant into a strong battlefront for combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and contribute our strength toward winning still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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Hsiangtan People Study Mao Tsetung Thought with Profound Feelings for Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 11, 1976)

the broad masses of party members, cadres and people in hsiangtan prefecture, hunan province, have voiced their warm support for the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung".

they said with emotion: the two important decisions of the leading central organs speak our most earnest aspiration; the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng is truly at one with the people of the whole country.

they pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, to carry out chairman mao's behests and start a new upsurge in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. people are revising their study plans and many, who have already gone over all four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung", are now restudying them to meet the needs in struggle.

cherishing deep proletarian feelings for chairman mao, the broad masses of communist party members and workers, peasants and soldiers in hsiangtan prefecture have drawn tremendous inspiration and strength from their study of chairman mao's works. chiang tsai-hsiang, deputy party branch secretary of shuikou brigade, shuikou commune in linghsien county and a deputy to the fourth national people's congress, could hardly hold back her feelings as she gently stroked the red party flag used at an oath-taking meeting for new party members there presided over by chairman mao years ago. she recalled the happy moment when she met chairman mao during the national day celebrations in the capital in 1969. walking up to a clump of sunflower plants, she said: "these sunflowers have grown from the seeds i brought back from chungnanhai, where chairman mao stayed. like the sunflowers, the hearts of us poor and lower-middle peasants always turn toward the red sun. we will study chairman mao's works all our lives and pass on mao tsetung thought to countless generations to come."

the miners of the chipaoshan pyrite mine have lost no time in studying the "selected works of mao tsetung" every day after work.

communist lei hsiu-lien, deputy head of the mining zone in the chipaoshan pyrite mine, has persevered in studying chairman mao's works for a long time. around the summer of 1975, when teng hsiao-ping, the unrepentant party capitalist-roader, dished up "taking the three directives as the key link", lei hsiu-lien restudied chairman mao's theses concerning classes and class struggle in the period of socialism and his instruction on the criticism of the ancient novel "water margin", and contrasted them with teng hsiao-ping's remarks. the more he studied, the more he sensed that there was something amiss with "taking the three directives as the key link". so, he waged a tit-for-tat struggle against teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. lei hsiu-lien said: "only by applying ourselves to the study of chairman mao's works can we distinguish between marxism and revisionism, firmly carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and resolutely fight against revisionism."

determined to take over the heirloom of the revolution, young people in the prefecture are making great efforts to study chairman mao's works. mo chen, a school graduate settled in the countryside and now secretary of the linghsien county communist youth league committee, came from hsiangtan city to the mountain area five years ago. he not only rejected the idea of returning to the city, but moved from a better-off production team to the sungshan production team where conditions were more difficult. last year, when the unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping stirred up the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, mo chen, guided by mao tsetung thought, rose up in counter-attack. recently he once again studied chairman mao's writings, "the struggle in the chingkang mountains" and "the orientation of the youth movement", and made this vow: "chairman mao's brilliant thought always illuminates the road of advance for the youth of china. we educated young people are determined to take firm roots in the countryside and make revolution there."

the cadres and people of hsiangtan prefecture are resolved to take mao tsetung thought as their weapon, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, repulse the right deviationist attempt and carry through to the end the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

wang lien-fu, deputy secretary of the hsiangtan prefectural party committee and concurrently secretary of the chaling county party committee, often assiduously studies the "selected works of mao tsetung" late in the night. he is determined to go through the four volumes of chairman mao's brilliant works once again before september 9 of next year. he said: "chairman

mao solved both theoretically and practically the major problem of the international communist movement of our time, namely, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of the restoration of capitalism. in order to carry out chairman mao's behests and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china which he pioneered, we must firmly rely on the broad masses of cadres and people, unite with all those forces that can be united with and fight against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party and against the revisionist line. comrade wang lien-fu recently organized the standing committee members of the county party committee to go among the masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants at the grassroots and join them in making a conscientious study and criticizing teng hsiao-ping.

of late, the liling county party committee led the district and commune party committee secretaries and leading cadres of the departments directly under the county authorities to run study classes in hsiennungtan where chairman mao, back in the mid-1920's, called meetings of county party committee members and cadres of the peasant movement for an investigation of the peasant movement of that time. people attending the study classes reviewed chairman mao's teaching "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", and pledged to wage resolute struggles against all statements and actions that run counter to these three basic principles. they said: "our party was founded by chairman mao himself and has been long-tempered in the flames of class struggle and two-line struggle, and it is a great, glorious and correct party. historical experience shows that it has never been easy to try to crush our party. anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampers with chairman mao's directives, and anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies is bound to fail."

the hsiangtan people are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, obey the party central committee in all actions and advance in greater strides along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

STUDY OF HISTORY

Study History for the Sake of Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

the theorist group of the 6th company of a certain unit under the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 30, 1976)

When we guards who fought day and night by the side of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao heard the news of the passing away of Chairman Mao, we were extremely grieved. Chairman Mao, Oh Chairman Mao! Your heart is linked with ours and you will forever live in our hearts. We will always be loyal to you from generation to generation, loyal to your brilliant thought and your proletarian revolutionary line.

How can we forget that it is Chairman Mao who has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism, laid down a Marxist revolutionary line for our Party, and led the people of the whole country to wage a protracted and arduous struggle, and win a thoroughgoing victory in the new demoratic revolution and great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

How can we forget that it is Chairman Mao who has contributed the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, solved this important problem of the international communist movement in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarding against capitalist restoration, initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution, defeated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and guaranteed the victorious advance of our socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat along the course charted by Chairman Mao.

How can we forget that it is Chairman Mao who has produced delightful results by personally initiating and leading the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, thereby enabling the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier theorists to march in streaming columns into the ideological sphere, and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant thought, to study the whole history of class struggle and the struggle between the Confucianism and Legalism, write books and establish theories, comment on the merits and demerits of history and criticize with irresistible force the bourgeoisie and revisionism.

In these days of profound mourning throughout the country for the passing away of Chairman Mao, as we look back over the vivid years of the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we yearn the more for Chairman Mao. When the stirring and seething movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius began, under the warm concern of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee and in accordance with Chairman Mao's

teaching that "historical experience merits attention" we made a more systematic study of Ch'ao Ts'o, a representative figure of Legalism who lived in the early part of Western Han, and his works. In the course of study, we diligently studied the Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, persistently applied the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, and strove to penetrate through the confusing and complex historical phenomena, analyze the essence of the problem, and sum up some historical experience suggestive of the law so that we could have something to go by in actual class struggle and the two-line struggle.

Ch'ao Ts'o lived in the early part of Western Han. In this period, after several generations of diligent efforts and having gone through a violent struggle against the remnant forces of the slave-owner class and the newly engendered secessionist forces for restoration, the newly emerging landlord class had just fulfilled this historical task of seizing and consolidating political power. A comprehensive study of the history of several decades of class struggle and two-line struggle in the early part of Western Han to sum up the historical experience of the struggle of the newly emerging landlord class against secessionism and restoration is of help to our understanding more thoroughly the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, combating and guarding against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and carrying the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end. Based on this kind of understanding and centering on the struggle between restoration and anti-restoration in the period of Ch'ao Ts'o, we studied and annotated the life of Ch'ao Ts'o, his eight works and the fragments of his lost writings, and wrote a book of nearly 100,000 words under the title of Ch'ao Ts'o and His Writings.

Around summer last year, when we were in the course of studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and continuing with the study of the experience and lessons of class struggle and the two-line struggle in the history of China, rumors became rife in society and the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts made a lot of noise. Under the leadership of the Party committee at a higher level and the Party committee of the company unit, we persisted in using the basic line of the Party to distinguish the direction of the wind and the tide and made a sonorous reply: The occupation of the battlefront of historical study by the workers, peasants and soldiers is a great historical task entrusted us by Chairman Mao. We must always occupy this battlefront and carry the task to completion. The wind canot blow us off our feet, nor the thunder can stop us! Therefore, on the basis of studying Ch'ao Ts'o and his writings we selected twenty biographies from The Records of the Historian, further studied the history of class struggle and the two-line struggle throughout the early part of Western Han, and wrote a book containing 400,000 words entitled Selected Translations from the "Records of the Historian".

The practice of struggle makes us deeply realize that every time a major revolution in history seeks to consolidate and develop its gains, the time required is invariably longer than that of the revolution itself. Moreover, through the very long course in the revolutionary period and after the revolution, there invariably runs a heated struggle between those for and

against reversal of verdicts and between restoration and anti-restoration. Such struggle is also bound to run through the course of the birth, development and growth of this new thing of the occupation of the battlefront of historical study by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

As Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, vainly attempted to push a counter-revolutionary revisionist line and energetically whip up a Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, he therefore viciously attacked and slandered the study of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the whole history of class struggle by the masses. "An Outline Report" concocted at his instruction nonsensically accuses the comments on Legalism and the criticism of Confucianism by us workers, peasants and soldiers as "shoving aside the life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie" and "getting permanently entangled" in "the so-called struggle between 'Confucianism' and the 'Legalism'." This kind of rabid barking could in no way shake the determination of us workers, peasants and soldiers in occupying the battlefront of historical study and making the study of history serve actual class struggle, but will, on the contrary, more glaringly expose that he is a simon-pure Marxist renegade and the most vicious enemy of the proletariat and the broad masses of working people.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the field of the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture." The occupation of various spheres of culture including the battlefront of historical study by the workers, peasants and soldiers, the criticism of bourgeois reactionary ideas in the sphere of culture and the seizure of leadership in the sphere of culture are the rich fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, a fundamental task crucial for generations to come in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist new things warmly supported and encouraged by Chairman Mao. We will forever support and defend with our lives whatever is supported by Chairman Mao. We will forever act according to and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's instructions.

At present, our most respected and beloved Chairman Mao has left us forever. In response to the call of the CCP Central Committee, we must turn our grief into strength, rally more closely round the CCP Central Committee, faithfully carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's adjuration, "Act according to the principles laid down," persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, persevere in continuing the revolution, firmly support proletarian internationalism, diligently study Mao Tsetung thought, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, continue to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and fight with unflagging efforts for building the units into the strong cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for carrying through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

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Vow To Carry the Revolution in the Study of History Through to the End

by

the Department of History, Peking Normal University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 30, 1976)

At the time of mourning our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao with profound grief, we have reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching: "The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the field of the supersturcture, including the various spheres of culture," and deeply realized our responsibility in the struggle for exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the field of the superstructure.

Before the great cultural revolution, the educational departments pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and leadership was usurped by some capitalist-roaders. They refused to implement Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on educational reform and historical research, and led teaching of history and scientific research work astray. The broad masses of workers and peasants were kept out of the university, and the teaching system as well as the content and method of teaching were based on such bourgeois and revisionist stuff as "intellectual culture comes first" and "making a name and becoming a somebody." The teaching materials were full of historical idealist concepts that vilified the laboring people, advocated worship of Confucianism and opposition to Legalism, propagated "the policy of making concession" and eulogized the past while disparaging the present. The students trained in this way could only strengthen their social foundation for capitalist restoration.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, enormous changes have taken place in the historiographical circles. As we recall this course of transformation, we yearn the more deeply for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. It was he who again and again initiated and led the proletariat's struggle and criticism against the reactionary ideology of the landlord and bourgeois classes. It was he who issued at the right time a series of wise and brilliant instructions on the necessity of reforming the departments of art and history in universities. It was he who personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution, smahsed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and recaptured the power of education usurped by them. It was he who supported and encouraged the workers, peasants and soldiers to mount the various spheres of the superstructure and smash the unified kingdom of bourgeois intellectuals. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's series of instructions on the revolution in education and scientific research, the revolutionary teachers and students of our department stepped out of the school, took factories and rural areas as classrooms and followed the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

In teaching and scientific research, we persistently criticize the bourgeoisie, revisionism, the idealist interpretation of history and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, propagate historical materialism, eulogize the great role played by the working people in making history and strive to turn the science of history into a tool for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, some teachers and students of our department have, together with the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists, jointly studied and publicized the history of class struggle as a whole and of the struggle between Confucianism and the Legalism, and annotated the General History written by Liu Chih-chi, a famous historian of the T'ang Dynasty. Going deep into the midst of factories, rural areas and army units to extensively solicit views, they have criticized the idealist outlook in the study and annotation of General History in the past, and gain definite results.

For the sake of moving in step with anti-quake relief work, the teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students of ancient Chinese history joined the workers of the Peichiao Timber Mill to study and compile reference materials on the idea of "man will triumph over nature" in past ages. In the course of conducting open-door schooling, the teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students of contemporary Chinese history also gained much by going separately to houses in the side streets of Tientsin to investigate the history of the revolutionary struggle of the I Ho Tuan (the Boxers), and to the Hsip'u production brigade in Tsunhua county, Hopei Province, to investigate the tremendous changes that had taken place since the great cultural revolution. The teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students of world history joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in teaching the history of the international communist movement in close conjunction with the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing. By means of studying such problems as how the Soviet revisionists turned revisionist, they understood more deeply Chairman Mao's relevant teaching that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party.

By means of the struggle against such chieftains of the revisionist line as Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and by means of the revolutionary practice of Chairman Mao's series of teachings on open-door schooling and open-door scientific research, we have not only correctly oriented teaching and scientific research and scored achievements but also further remolded the world outlook of the teachers and students. Some teachers have rejuvenated their revolutionary vitality and some worker-peasant-soldier students have further raised their revolutionary consciousness in vying with one another in going to frontierland and to places where life is hardest and where they are most needed by the Party after graduation. This year, two graduates have been authorized to go to Tibet to take part in the socialist construction of the motherland.

Although Chairman Mao has left us, his revolutionary line will forever guide us in battle. We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, turn grief into strength and adhere to the correct policy of

"making the past serve the present." We must adhere to the correct orientation of "education must be revolutionized," diligently study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, consciously remold our world outlook and contribute our share of strength toward occupying the domain of the science of history with Marxism and vow to carry the revolution in historical study through to the end.

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CRITICISM OF "ON GENERAL PROGRAM"

A Reactionary Philosophy That Stands on Its Head

- a criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's sophistic tactics in opposing the restriction of bourgeois rights

by

Hung Yu (红宇)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 31, 1976)

Inside "On the General Program for All Work of the Party and the Country" concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, no mention is made of the struggle against Party persons in power taking the capitalist road, nor is there any mention of the restriction of bourgeois rights, on which the capitalist-roaders rely for peace and stability. This is by no means a matter of coincidence but the inevitable exposure of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's bourgeois nature.

In his directive on the question of theory, Chairman Mao clearly points out that regarding bourgeois rights, "they can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Although "On General Program touches on this directive of Chairman Mao's, it does not say a word about the most important content of this directive--the restriction of bourgeois rights. This is sufficient to show that what Teng Hsiao-p'ing calls the need to study Chairman Mao's directive on the question of theory is completely false, and what is true is his opposition to the dictatorship of the proletariat and the restriction of bourgeois rights. Doesn't Teng Hsiao-p'ing openly cry that "in order to restrict bourgeois rights, there must also be a material foundation; otherwise, how is restriction to be effected?" This most clearly shows that Teng Hsiao-p'ing actually opposes the restriction of bourgeois rights on the ground that conditions are not available for restricting bourgeois rights.

Since Teng Hsiao-p'ing is opposed to the restriction of bourgeois rights, he naturally is also opposed to the criticism of bourgeois rights. Nevertheless, he plays another trick, saying that even if "criticism" has to be made, only the idea of bourgeois rights can be "criticized." This is in fact to sever the idea of bourgeois rights from the bourgeois rights arising from it. The consequence is bound to be the "criticism" of the idea of bourgeois rights on the one hand, and the unrestricted strengthening and extension of bourgeois rights on the other. Such trick played by Teng Hsiao-p'ing takes standing philosophy on its head as its ideological foundation. This kind of reactionary philosophy must be thoroughly criticized.

First, this kind of philosophy takes away the actual foundation of the idea of bourgeois rights, and describes it as something independent and divorced from bourgeois rights. A basic viewpoint of Marxist philosophy is "the need to explain social consciousness with social being." (Karl Marx, Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 584) While "conceptual things are

nothing more than the reformed material things transferred into human minds." (Marx's "Afterword to 2nd Edition of Das Kapital Vol. I," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 217) The idea of bourgeois rights is a reflection of bourgeois rights in man's mind. There are still bourgeois rights in socialist society, and this is the objective foundation which makes possible the indefinite existence and functioning of the idea of bourgeois rights.

However, in Teng Hsiao-p'ing's philosophy which stands on its head, the idea of bourgeois rights seems to have become the decisive thing of prime importance, the thing which determines rather than rely on social being. Therefore, bourgeois rights "are forgotten and distorted by idealism 'right from the beginning'." (Excerpts from Hegel's 'Recorded Speeches on History of Philosophy'," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 324) According to this kind of idealist philosophy that stands on its head, the restriction of bourgeois rights becomes "an infeasible truth," which the handful of counter-revolutionaries yelled when staging the T'ienanmen Square incident.

Next, this kind of philosophy has taken away from the idea of bourgeois rights its concrete class content and turned it into a class concept that stands above classes. Marxist philosophy holds that any social consciousness in class society has its specific class content. For example, the idea of bourgeois rights is what the bourgeoisie looks upon as the "concept of their having the prerogative to exploit the workers." (Engels: "On the Question of Housing," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 476) Only by fully understanding the class essence of the idea of bourgeois rights can we heighten our understanding of the necessity to restrict brougeois rights. Otherwise, the idea of bourgeois rights can only be criticized falsely while bourgeois rights are genuinely shielded.

What is the fact? Like Teng Hsiao-p'ing, such unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party are also opposed to criticizing the idea of bourgeois rights. For instance, such typical ideas of bourgeois rights as "study in order to become officials," "private ownership of knowledge," pursuit of the "White-and-expert" road, "acquiring fame and prestige," should have been criticized according to logic! However, the Teng Hsiao-p'ing-type of capitalist-roaders within the Party yell that "they cannot be unanalytically criticized." After their "analysis," these corrupt ideas all become things that stand above classes and "are good to the People's Republic of China." Therefore, he can carry on his sinful activities in strengthening and extending bourgeois rights and restoring capitalism.

Next again, this kind of philosophy negates the important role of revolutionary practice. Marxism fully affirms the dynamic role of social consciousness and emphasizes the importance of struggle in the ideological sphere, but it particularly attaches significance to the enormous role of revolutionary practice in transforming the objective world under the guidance of the correct ideology. The criticism of the idea of bourgeois rights is doubtlessly very important, but this cannot replace entirely the restriction of bourgeois rights in actual life. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's sinister attempt in advocating that the idea of bourgeois rights can only be "criticized" in isolation is to negate the significance of revolutionary practice, write

off a series of revolutionary measures adopted by our Party for restricting bourgeois rights, smother a large number of socialist new things for restricting bourgeois rights on all sides and cover up his true image in transforming the idea of bourgeois rights into restorationist action.

The philosophy which stands on its head publicized by Teng Hsiao-p'ing is no new invention. In the workers movement, the opportunists and new and old revisionists, for the sake of opposing the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, have all vociferously peddled this kind of idealist philosophy that stand on its head because it is particularly suitable to the political need of the reactionary class on the decline to deceive and corrupt the masses of the people and to defend and restore the old things. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the capitalist-roaders within the Party of their kind--similar to the reactionary class on the decline in history--all go against the historical tide and have no truth in their hands. Therefore can only seek help from this kind of reactionary philosophy that stands on its head. Liu Shao-ch'i chanted for several decades his idealist "self-cultivation," and Lin Piao openly advocated "to reverse" Marxist historical materialism and publicized with every effort the fallacy of "the eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul." What they worshipped is precisely this kind of philosophy which stands on its head--subjective idealist philosophy.

At the time of opposing the restriction of bourgeois rights, Teng Hsiao-p'ing toys with sophistic tactics. This is determined by his subjective idealist world outlook. His ideology is "characterized by the breach between the subjective and the objective, the separation of knowledge from practice." (Chairman Mao, "On Practice") He fundamentally ignores objective existence and the practice of struggle by the people, over-estimates his own counter-revolutionary "subjective" force and under-estimates the strength of the masses of people. As he sees it, so long as he plays with sophistic tactics and casts forth the philosophy that stands on its head, he can befuddle and hoodwink the masses, and hence continue to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights and practice his own fraudulent deals for restoring capitalism. However, the proletariat armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is an irresistible "material force which changes society and changes the world." (Chairman Mao, "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?") Such kind of capitalist-roaders within the Party as Teng Hsiao-p'ing can only be swept by the proletariat onto the garbage pile of history together with their philosophy which stands on its head.

Marx points out: "Nothing can prevent us from integrating our criticism with political criticism, and with the clearcut political stand of these people. Hence, we also integrate our criticism with actual struggle and look upon criticism and actual struggle as one and the same thing." ("Excerpts from Letters in the German-French Almanac," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, pp. 417-418) We must adhere to these several "integrations" mentioned by Marx, thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary philosophy that stands on its head, link the criticism of the idea of bourgeois rights and the criticism of bourgeois rights with the restriction of bourgeois rights, consolidate and develop the achievements

gained from the restriction of bourgeois rights, carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and gradually create conditions which make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again.

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CRITICISM OF "REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRY"

Refuting the Theory That "It Doesn't Matter To Have a Little Bit of Profits in Command"

by

Cheng Chin (郑 锦)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 30, 1976)

In operating socialist enterprises, should we persist in putting proletarian politics in command or push "profits in command"? This is a principled difference between the Marxist line and the revisionist line and a major problem bearing on the struggle between the two classes and between the two roads.

"Profits in command" is revisionist stuff which has been criticized many times by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers since the great cultural revolution. But, not long after he resumed work, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing harped on the old tune of "profits in command" under the cloak of "everything for the sake of the four modernizations." In "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development" concocted under his personal machination, he frenziedly advocated "profits in command" in the name of "overall fulfillment of the state plan," opposed putting proletarian politics in command, preached that all enterprises should take "having greater accumulation as a glory," regarded "having greater accumulation as the only yardstick for judging an enterprise, and totally obliterated the fundamental difference between socialist and capitalist enterprises.

To go a step further, Teng Hsiao-p'ing once fiercely yelled when making a speech: "One-sided opposition to grabbing profits in the past is wrong." He also clamored recklessly, "It doesn't matter to have a little bit of profits in command; otherwise what is the state to rely upon?" Now saying that "one-sided opposition to grabbing profits is wrong" and now saying "it doesn't matter to have a bit of profits in command," he openly aimed at reversing the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and settling accounts with it and wanted to revive the revisionist line of operating enterprises pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and to pave the way for capitalist restoration.

Is it true that "it doesn't matter to have a bit of profits in command"? No. Let us make an analysis of the evil intentions embodied in the idea of "it doesn't matter" advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

What is after all the stuff of "profits in command"? To tell the truth, this means doing everything for the sake of making money, and making money means everything. This is to say, an enterprise may disregard the needs of the state and the people, disregard the state plan, take the pursuit of profits as a starting point and a motive force of all its activities, and center all its work on profits. This is the capitalist way of doing business through and through and an important component of the revisionist line of building on enterprise.

Just as the great leader Chairman Mao revealed at the 1st plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in operating enterprises aimed at "just resorting to material incentives, putting profits in command and, instead of promoting proletarian politics, handing out bonuses and so forth." It is diametrically opposed to the Marxist line of running enterprises. Chairman Mao teaches us: Politics is the commander and the soul. "Political work is the lifebloood of all economic work." He personally formulated the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company," which clearly stipulates that in operating socialist enterprises, we must persist in the fundamental principles of putting proletarian politics in command, strengthening Party leadership, vigorously launching the mass movement, instituting "the system of cadre participation in productive labor and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close cooperation among cadres, workers and technicians" and going full steam ahead with technical innovation and technical revolution. He also issued the great call "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," demanding that factories and enterprises must learn from Tach'ing, adhere to the Party's basic line, vigorously grasp class struggle and carry through the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat right down to the grassroots level.

Only by adhering to this line can we turn the enterprises into a battle-front for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, can we build enterprises into a stout fighting bastion for combating and preventing revisionism. If we act according to such stuff as "profits in command" advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the Party's basic line will inevitably be negated, the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" will inevitably be abolished, and the red banner of Tach'ing will inevitably be cut down. In a word, the socialist economic base will be disintegrated, the dictatorship of the proletariat toppled and capitalism restored. It can be seen that putting profits in command is an important question of principle bearing on the line and on the destiny and future of the state. How can we say that "it doesn't matter"?

In capitalist society, a factory is set up by a capitalist for squeezing the surplus value created by the workers and for grabbing profits. Just as Marx profoundly revealed: "The aim of capital is not to meet the needs but to produce profits." ("Das Kapital," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XXV, p. 285) "Capital and its spontaneous growth manifest themselves as the beginning and the end of production and as the motive and aim of production." (Ibid., p. 278) This is the aim of capitalist production.

In the Soviet Union today, because a handful of bureaucrat monopoly bourgeois are in power, the original socialist system of ownership by the whole people has degenerated into ownership by the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. There, the law of surplus value is again at work. "Rubles decide everything, and do everything for rubles"--this is the aim of their production.

Under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, with the means of production held in the grasp of the proletariat and the laboring people, social production as a whole proceeds in a planned and proportionate

way and serves directly the fulfillment of the needs of the state and the broad masses of laboring people. Its basic aim is to create material conditions for gradually narrowing the three major differences, restricting bourgeois rights, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and ultimately eliminating classes and realizing communism. The great guideline, "Develop the economy and insure supplies" and "Be prepared against war and natural disasters and do everything for the people," formulated by Chairman Mao has given full expression to the aim of socialist production.

It can be seen that the aim of socialist production is diametrically opposite to that of capitalist production. The difference is as clear as daylight and there can be no confusion. If we act according to that such staff as "profits in command" advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, socialist enterprises will, like capitalist enterprises, become places for making money and reaping profits and the law of value will become a lever for adjusting production and a foundation for formulating a plan. Thus, the national defense industry that makes no profits should not be developed; capital construction which cannot immediately yield profits but are essential should not be carried out; the support-agriculture industries involving low output value and small profits should cease production. Therefore the state thus should not handle and develop those products which allow a small profit margin within a given period of time but which are essential to the livelihood of the people, and the production of products which are needed in helping the revolutionary people of the world in their struggle according to the proletarian internationalist spirit is out of the question. Where can we see a bit of the superiority of the socialist economy? Where can we see a trace of socialist production? What is there besides a whiff of the stink of capitalism!

Therefore, the promotion of "profits in command" will lead enterprises down the evil capitalist road, capitalist competition and anarchy in production will reappear, and the socialist planned economy will disintegrate. How can we say that "it doesn't matter"?

The promotion of "profits in command" will also turn the socialist interrelations into naked mercenary relations and hire-labor relations. The relations between the state and enterprises will turn into the bourgeois interrelations of diving up profits. The cooperative relations between enterprises will turn into the capitalist competitive relations of one trying to take advantage of the other. The socialist interrelations within an enterprise will turn into the capitalist hire-labor relations between the exploiter and the exploited. Under the socialist system, bourgeois rights will still exist to a serious extent in the interrelations between men and still occupy a dominant position in distribution. Very obviously, if we act according to "profits in command" advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, bourgeois rights will inevitably follow a pattern of malignant inflation. To pursue profits, the leading personnel of certain enterprises will naturally exploit their authority to adopt the dual policy of the carrot (material incentives) and the big stick (control, check and suppression) in a desperate bid to exploit and squeeze the workers. The broad masses of workers will inevitably be again plunged into the miserable plight of being exploited and enslaved. Thus, the historical tragedy of "up goes the satellite and down plummets the

red flag" in the Soviet Union will repeat itself in China. The vivid class struggle tells us that with profits in command, the socialist relations between men will change. How can we say that "it doesn't matter"?

The sinister plot is exposed. By dissecting the true identity of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "a little bit of profits in command" and removing the smokescreen of "it doesn't matter," we can lay bare his wolfish ambitions to restore capitalism.

True, in criticizing the capitalist principle of doing business by putting "profits in command," we do not mean that we do not want socialist profits. The profits realized by the socialist state-run enterprises are an important source of the financial income of our state and a main source of socialist accumulation. The key lies in the fact that we must adhere to the correct Marxist line, put proletarian politics in command, arouse the socialist activism of the broad masses and add to socialist gains through increasing production and practicing economy according to the Party's line and general and specific policies and according to the tasks assigned by the state. Teng Hsiao-p'ing attacks us for "one-sidedly opposing the making of profits" with an ulterior objective in view. It is a revengeful counter-attack against the broad mases of workers, peasants and soldiers who criticized "profits in command" in the great cultural revolution. It is a downright attempt at reversing verdicts.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's clumsy performance has served as an excellent teacher by negative example. It makes us see more clearly that in the whole historical period of socialism, the main danger is revisionism and that the capitalist-roaders within the Party are the main force of the bourgeoisie in the trial of strength with the proletariat and the practice of capitalist restoration. Poisonous weeds removed make good manure. The broad masses of the workers are in the course of vigorously criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line and the three big poisonous weeds, namely, "On the General Program for All Work of the Party and the Country," "Some Problems Concerning the Work of Science and Technology" and "Regulations for Industry" concocted on Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instructions. The pace of advance of the revolutionary people has shattered Teng Hsiao-p'ing's fond dream of restoring capitalism. Let Teng Hsiao-p'ing weep over the torn banner of "profits in command."

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PRESS REPORTS ON CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

Peking Press Hails Important Decisions of Leading Central Organs

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1976)

today's "people's daily" and all other papers in the chinese capital carry the editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily" entitled "common aspiration of hundreds of millions of people" under a banner headline in the upper part of the front page. the editorial was written on the occasion of the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung".

also given frontpage prominence is a roundup report on the warm support expressed by the people of the whole country for the two important decisions of the leading central organs and their determination to start a new upsurge in studying the works of chairman mao. the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout china pledged themselves to uphold marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line, abide by the principle "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, obey the party central committee in all actions, strive for still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the two slogans printed by the "people's daily" in the upper right-hand corner of its front page read: "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl." "carry out chairman mao's behests and carry the cause of the proletarian revolution through to the end excl."

the paper devotes a whole page to articles hailing the two important decisions of the leading central organs written respectively by the party branch of the tachai production brigade, the c.p.c. yenan city committee, the c.p.c. hsiaohsien county committee in anhwei province, national model worker and

deputy secretary of the party committee of the tangshan iron and steel company wang yi-yuan, and all commanders and fighters of the guards company at tienanmen.

Jen-min Jih-pao Articles Warmly Support
Decisions of Leading Central Organs

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

the "people's daily" today devotes a whole page to more articles which warmly support the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the c.p.c. central committee decision on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung".

these articles point out that the two important decisions have spoken the mind of all the chinese people and expressed the common aspiration of the people throughout china and the revolutionary people of the world.

the articles were contributed by the c.p.c. taching oilfield committee, the c.p.c. chingkangshan committee in kiangsi province, the red first company of a people's liberation army unit, the party branch of the paisha brigade on the outskirts of nanning in kwangsi, and the youth spare-time study group of the general goods department of the peking friendship store.

all the articles express firm determination to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, launch a new upsurge in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause initiated by chairman mao.

the article by the taching oilfield party committee says: "chairman mao was the great leader of our party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country; he is the never-setting red sun in our hearts. the establishment of a chairman mao tsetung memorial hall, as decided by the leading central organs, will enable all our future generations to pay respects to chairman mao's remains, recall his magnificent contributions and restudy his teachings, which will imbue them with a revolutionary fighting will. we warmly support the decision excl. chairman mao's works are immortal marxist-

leninist documents and are our inexhaustible ideological treasure house. the party central committee's decision on the publication of the 'selected works of mao tsetung' and preparations for the publication of the 'collected works of mao tsetung' will enable us to study chairman mao's works better, constantly raise our marxist theoretical level, increase our consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies, and work still better in all socialist undertakings."

the article adds: "we are determined to study conscientiously chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his important instructions in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and continue the struggle against the right deviationist attempt. we will study chairman mao's teaching, 'practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire', rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, uphold the party's unity and unification, strengthen our sense of organization and discipline, obey the orders of the party central committee in all our actions and wage resolute struggles against all statements and actions that are contrary to the above-mentioned three basic principles."

the article by the chingkangshan party committee says: "when chairman mao reascended chingkangshan in 1965, he received the masses and cadres in the area on many occasions. he always had us in his heart and we will always cherish his memory."

the article points out that the two decisions of the leading central organs "are an embodiment of our urgent desire to perpetuate the memory of chairman mao and to study more of chairman mao's works."

it goes on to say: "the publication of chairman mao's works is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance for the people of all nationalities of our country in carrying out chairman mao's behests and carrying the proletarian revolution through to the end, and for the cause of liberation of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over.

"we firmly respond to the call of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, and will start a new upsurge in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. leading cadres at various levels must take the lead in studying chairman mao's works hard, especially in conscientiously studying chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deeply understand his scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie

'is right in the communist party', deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and continue to repulse the right deviationist attempt."

, the article by the red first company of a p.l.a. unit says: "chairman mao was the great leader of our party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people. the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung in peking, the capital, will enable hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians in china and revolutionary people of the world at all times to pay respects to chairman mao's remains and see his firm and serene face. this will be a tremendous inspiration and education to the people throughout the country.

"though chairman mao has left us, mao tsetung thought will forever light up our road of advance. in response to the call of the party central committee, we will start a new upsurge in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao and pass on mao tsetung thought from generation to generation."

the articles by the paisha brigade party branch and the youth spare-time study group both express the determination to conscientiously study chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his important instructions in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and continue to repulse the right deviationist attempt. they declare that they will study chairman mao's teaching, "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", and firmly fight against all statements and actions that run counter to these three basic principles. they will grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, further consolidate and develop the victories of the great cultural revolution, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and see to it that the red socialist motherland will never change its colour.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CADRES AND WORKERS

Central China Mine Party Committee Secretary Maintains Close Ties with Workers

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 11, 1976)

a leading cadre in miner's overalls always works at the side of the workers at the coal face. he is yang kuo-fa, secretary of the party committee and concurrently director of the tzuhsing coal mining administration in central china's hunan province. he was promoted to these posts in september last year.

fortyfive-year-old yang kuo-fa was the former secretary of the party committee of the yangmeishan coal mine under this administration. he has continued to go to the mines though his office work takes more time than before. he chats with miners in their living quarters and works alongside them to maintain close links with them.

yang kuo-fa comes from a poor peasant family in northeast china's heilungkiang province. when he was 19 in 1951, he worked in the hekang coal mine as a tunneler. the next year he joined the chinese communist party. he was sent to a new coal centre in central china in 1956. the great proletarian cultural revolution has given him a profound education. he studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works in real earnest and criticised such revisionist stuff as "let experts run factories", "material incentives" and "system of one-man leadership" (that means the head of a plant has the final say) pushed by liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping. he came to realise that cadres in a socialist country are ordinary labourers and not overlords riding on the backs of the people. cadre participation in collective productive labour is of far-reaching significance in overcoming bureaucracy and preventing revisionism.

during the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the criticism of the arch unrepentant party capitalist roader teng hsiao-ping that started last year, yang further realised that although china has a socialist system, the capitalist roaders liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping did their utmost to strengthen and extend bourgeois right to corrupt party cadres so as to create a barrier between cadres at all levels and the masses. he bears firmly in mind chairman mao's teaching: "if the managerial staff do not join the workers on the shop floor, eat, live and work with them and modestly learn one or more skills from them, then they will find themselves locked in acute class struggle with the working class all their lives and in the end are bound to be overthrown as bourgeois by the working class."

he was determined to identify himself with the workers and retain the true qualities of the labourers.

whenever he takes part in labour, he always goes to where things are hard. he often works in eight-hour shift like rank and file workers. the miners praise him, saying: "he can bear hardships like other workers."

once yang kuo-fa learned that water oozed out from the roof of a working face. he led some office workers in working with the miners to get a better understanding of the conditions there. they sent raincoats to the miners and built a project to drain off water and prevent the seepage. this ensured the smooth progress of the work.

some bourgeois experts said that after 60 years of extraction the coal resources at the yangmeishan coal mine were nearly exhausted. but their rich experience made the miners confident that there was still coal and they rejected the decision to close the mine. as secretary of the mine party committee, yang kuo-fa had been working closely with veteran miners for 6 years. they told him they thought coal seams could be found by careful surveying.

the party committee encouraged the miners to give any leads they might have and join a surveying team. old workable coal seams abandoned by capitalists before liberation were put back into operation and some new coal seams opened. from 1969 to 1975, the miners produced twice as much coal as the designed capacity. while annual coal output kept increasing, the coal reserves were extended. yangmeishan coal mine has been a pace-setter in hunan province since 1970.

together with the miners and the other members of the standing committee of the tzuhsing coal mine party committee, yang kuo-fa has used the sharp contrast between the old society and the new and the tremendous changes brought about by the cultural revolution to criticize teng hsiao-ping's crimes in trying to reverse the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution in a bid to restore capitalism.

the cadres often go to the pits to work, study and criticize revisionism with the miners. this has made the relations between the miners and cadres closer.

PLA'S RELATIONS WITH MINORITY NATIONALITIES

PLA Army Units Maintain Close Ties with People of Yi Nationality in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Oct. 10, 1976)

a company of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in the taliang mountains, southwest china, is carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of the people's army by its wholehearted service to the people of yi nationality as a contribution to the socialist revolution and construction in the liang mountain area.

this company, the sixth company of one of the p.l.a. chengtu units, is composed of yi, miao and han nationalities. commanders and fighters of yi nationality account for one-fifth of the company's total membership. the unit firmly implements chairman mao's principle on army building, always maintains close ties with the masses and serves the people in a whole hearted way. this company has been stationed there for 16 years and its members are called "sons and brothers of our people".

during festivals and holidays, the company always invites local yi peasants to their film shows and theatrical performances, often sending cadres and fighters to visit every yi family living high in the mountains to invite them for these occasions. the emancipated slaves of yi nationality felt that the armymen were being put to too much trouble so after consultation it was decided that the sixth company would hoist a red flag as the signal for a get-together. when the red flag signal went up in the company barracks, the yi peasants came down the mountains to be with the p.l.a. fighters.

every spring, commanders and fighters of the company go to help the commune peasants with spring farming. when autumn sets in, they help with the harvesting. even on sundays they take no rest but climb the mountains to collect firewood for the commune peasants and run evening political schools to train theoretical activists and helped the militia do training to master military skills.

local people also give the p.l.a. armymen warm support. during the busy farming season, they came down from their mountain homes to help the company production centre do the planting and harvesting. on festive occasions, the emancipated slaves come to the army barracks, beating drums and gongs to greet the p.l.a. armymen. they often visit them at ordinary times as well.

with the help of the local yi people, the commanders and fighters of the company have raised their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle. chang ting-yi, a soldier of miao nationality who had joined the army in 1971, assiduously studied revolutionary theory and the experience in mass struggle. when he heard of teng hsiao-ping's "taking the three directives as the key link" last year, he was in doubt. he tried to find an answer in chairman mao's writings and made an investigation among the masses. his studies showed him that chairman mao always teaches taking class struggle as the key link and that the work is done well wherever this teaching is followed. -he asserted that teng hsiao-ping's "taking the three directives as the key link" was a negation of class struggle and a political programme of reversing correct verdicts. since the beginning of this year, he has been active in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt.

in line with chairman mao's teaching that the people's liberation army should be a fighting force, a work force and a production force, the company's commanders and fighters have been learning from the local yi people's spirit of going all-out for socialism by harnessing rivers and transforming mountains and wasteland with their own hands. apart from finishing the task of military and political training and sentry duty, the armymen grow rice, millet, rape seed and cotton on 20 hectares of farmland. in a dozen years they have turned over to the state 950 tons of grain, 50 tons of rape seed and 3 tons of cotton. they have become almost self-sufficient in vegetables and meat, thereby reducing the burden on the local people.

through theoretical study and social investigations, the commanders and fighters have come to a better understanding of the fact that to support new socialist things is a glorious revolutionary task. in 1973, when a middle school set up a farm near the company. the fighters travelled dozens of kilometres to cut bamboo high up on the mountain in order to make baskets for the teachers and students. the company blacksmith also hammered out hoes and spades for them.

in support of the revolution in education, the party branch of the company sent a squad leader of yi nationality to a production brigade primary school to act as a guide for the children's school activities. he often brought his pupils together to sing model revolutionary theatrical arias and songs and to tell revolutionary stories. he also gave them class education by contrasting the old society with the new. during the busy farming season, he mobilized them to take part in physical labour. the local yi people call him a promoter of progress in the education revolution.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

More Sheep and Cattle in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 10, 1976)

seven million lambs and calves were born and survived in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china, in the first six months of this year. the survival rate was above 90 percent. this achievement is attributed to the deepening mass movement to learn from tachai.

in deepening the movement to learn from tachai, herdsmen in the region have done more work this year than in all the previous years in terms of the scale of capital construction and the number of projects. they have added 53,000 hectares of enclosed pastures, an area larger than the original total, put up more water control facilities and planted more fodder, and set up more residential centres and animal sheds and folds.

under the unified leadership of the regional party committee and party organizations at lower levels, cadres and herdsmen in the pastoral areas have since last winter earnestly studied chairman mao's important instructions and deepened the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this has raised their political consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. policies on livestock breeding are being carried out well, and the enthusiasm of the herdsmen for socialist revolution and construction is high.

attention is being paid to the improvement and renewal of the natural pastures. grass has been planted and irrigation facilities provided on some degenerating pastures to raise forage yields to feed more animals.

the herdsmen also try to improve breeds. thanks to reteaming of the flocks according to different breeds in the first half of this year, the fine-wool sheep are yielding more and better wool. the region now possesses seven million head of sinkiang fine-wool sheep. it also has 120,000 ili horses, a breed that can be used either as saddle or draught animals. this year the region set up several new stations for improving beef cattle and milch cows, introducing and breeding fine strains of cattle and popularizing the oxen cryo-sperm technique for artificial insemination.

SMALL HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

Rapid Development of Small Hydro-electric Power Stations in East China Prefecture

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 11, 1976)

more than 600 small hydro-electric power stations have been built in taichou prefecture, chekiang province, east china, since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. their total generating capacity is more than seven times that of those set up in the whole 17 years before the cultural revolution. all the communes and production brigades in the prefecture are now provided with electric power.

taichou prefecture, containing seven counties, is a mountain area crisscrossed by rivers and streams. yet before liberation, not a single hydro-electric power station was set up. after liberation, the power industry developed very slowly because its growth was hampered by liu shao-chi's revisionist line of relying on specialists. people's enthusiasm for building small hydro-electric stations was suppressed. only a few dozen such power stations were built before 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

in the cultural revolution, the masses criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and launched a tremendous campaign to learn from tachai, the national pacesetter in agriculture. while transforming the mountains and putting the rivers under control, the people's communes made efforts to exploit water resources, building small hydro-electric power stations alongside rivers and streams. some communes on islands used tidal water to generate electricity.

commune members and cadres built small hydro-electric power stations through self-reliance. to overcome the lack of equipment and technology, they learned techniques in the course of construction and made some equipment with their own hands. they put up 89 per cent of their power stations themselves.

the yenkeng production brigade in wenyi people's commune made a simple hydro-turbine engine by using hard timber cut in the mountains. except for a wheel, all the parts of the engine were made of wood and concrete. following their example, many other communes and production brigades turned out turbines suited to their local conditions.

to encourage the development of small hydro-electric power stations, the state provided the communes and brigades with steel and wire. industrial departments designed and turned out more than 20 kinds of small

water turbines and 30 kinds of small hydro-electric generators. water and power departments have held classes and trained 2,000 technicians for the prefecture in recent years.

these small hydro-electric stations have promoted the growth of local industry and agriculture. since the start of the cultural revolution, more than 500 electric-powered pumping stations have been built, which benefit more than 100,000 hectares of farmland. output of electric-powered farm machinery has been increased by 400 per cent. the prefecture has also developed other local industries, including agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, power equipment, textiles and food processing. the total industrial output value of the whole prefecture in 1975 was nearly three times that of 1965.

DESIGNERS

Chinese Designers Cooperate with Workers

(NCNA-English Hofei, Oct. 10, 1976)

the petrochemical design institute of anhwei province, east china, has sent about one-third of its designers to work in factories or at construction sites every year since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966.

there the designers take part in productive labour, carry out investigations and canvass the opinions of workers as well as peasants in adjacent areas. this has helped them to improve their designs to produce greater, faster, better and more economical results.

before the cultural revolution, the institute was influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line. it relied solely on a few experts, showed blind faith in foreign technique and kept the designers shut up in office rooms instead of sending them out to consult the masses. its work was limited to making designs for nitrogenous fertilizer plants.

in the past decade, the institute has not only sent its designers out into the field, but also invited many groups of workers from various factories to cooperate with its technicians. it has thus enlarged the scope of its work to include more than a dozen categories, such as designs for inorganic salt, paint, chinlon and vinylon plants. the projects that have

been completed testify to the excellence of their designs.

a new water cooling system for a chemical fertilizer plant designed by the institute with worker-technician cooperation has increased efficiency by 40 per cent, compared with the first design drawn up by technicians alone. it saved more than 20,000 yuan's investment and large quantities of timber and stainless steel.

when working for a new paint factory, designers from the institute first went to an old paint factory to find out what the problems involved might be. they joined the workers in reheating resin by a method which the workers said was both laborious and unsafe. after extensive investigations in a dozen factories, they finally worked out a new device on the principle of the electrical induction furnace of an iron and steel plant. the resin reheating process was turned into a push-button operation.

through their stay in factories, the institute designers have learned to appreciate the practical experience and wisdom of the workers. for example, the huainan chemical fertilizer plant had a manually operated packing device which, made according to a foreign blueprint, was very labour-consuming. an engineer and several technicians of the institute were assigned to improve it. they spent three years working on a new design without, however, adequately solving the problem. later the workers took over the job themselves and, after a few months of experimentation, turned out the prototype of a simple and easy-to-operate packing machine. then, with the cooperation of the institute's designers, they improved the design and put it into final shape. their design has since been adopted by other chemical fertilizer plants of the country.

worker participation has broken down the monopoly of designing by a few experts and helped improve the designs. it also helps the workers raise their technical level.

METEOROLOGY

Meteorological Work Develops in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

china's meteorological work has made remarkable progress under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

a vast meteorological network, composed of the central meteorological observatory and meteorological observatories and stations in all provinces, cities and autonomous regions, and weather posts and observation groups in rural people's communes, now covers the country from one end to the other, including mountains, deserts and islands.

since the start of the cultural revolution, more weather stations have been added in outlying places, and the setting up of meteorological observation posts on fishing vessels, freighters and other vessels has extended the network from land to sea. all changes in weather are recorded as data to more effectively forecast the weather in the service of socialist construction and national defence.

following on chairman mao's great call "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind" issued in 1958, the work of forecasting weather by professionals at meteorological stations was supplemented by that of amateur meteorologists at observation posts in the people's communes. many of the rural barefoot meteorologists have been invited to act as advisers at the weather stations.

china's meteorological work has made rapid progress under party leadership and through relying on the masses by combining modern and indigenous methods in the spirit of self-reliance. the characteristic of china's meteorological work is the integration of the rich experience of the labouring people in practice with scientific observation and technique, which has resulted in effective weather prediction. professional meteorologists, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, have gone among the masses, learned from veteran peasants, summed up their experience and collected their weatherlore. they have made weather surveys by combining the results of this study with results drawn from using scientific theory and modern technique and equipment. by doing so, they have enriched and raised the level of meteorological work in favour of the three revolutionary movements -- class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. this has also benefited the professional meteorologists and helped them to

integrate with the workers and peasants and to revolutionize their thinking.

all apparatus and equipment used in china's meteorological observatories, stations and posts, from thermometers and rainfall gauges to meteorological radars and apparatus receiving satellite cloud formations, are of chinese design and make. this is in sharp contrast to the days in old china when meteorological stations were as scarce as morning stars, and everything, including the simplest thermometer, was imported. since the start of the cultural revolution, the number of radars used for wind and storm detection has increased 500 per cent. the meteorological radar network, fitted throughout with china's own equipment, constitutes a sentinel system along the country's coastline, which has greatly raised the ability to predict hurricanes, heavy rain and thunderstorms. the satellite cloud picture reception network equipped with chinese apparatus extends to 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. this apparatus monitors weather information from satellites and provides a weather of data for weather analysis.

during the cultural revolution and movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, the broad masses of meteorological workers have deepened their criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping in connection with the actual class struggle and two-line struggle taking place in the field of meteorology. in the course of this they have also criticised the theory of the dying out of class struggle, the theory of productive forces, the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and idealism. they have adhered to chairman mao's revolutionary line and persisted in taking class struggle as the key link, carrying out the party's basic line and marching along china's own road of meteorological development. as a result, work in this field has developed by leaps and bounds.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese, Albanian Gymnastic Teams Give Joint Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

the albanian national gymnastic team and the chinese gymnastic team gave a joint performance at the peking indoor stadium this afternoon and received warm welcome from more than 5,000 spectators.

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and li ching-chuan and hsi chao-ming, leading members of departments concerned, watched the performance and met with leader kico mele and deputy leaders sejt bedaj and partizan goxhaj of the albanian team. albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife were present on both occasions.

prior to the performance, yao lien-wei, chuang tse-tung, kico mele and behar shtylla went down to the arena and met with the gymnasts and coaches of albania and china. they had a photograph taken together.

the men and women gymnasts of both countries gave an exhibition of vaulting horse, pommelled horse, free exercise, rings, balance beam, parallel bars, uneven bars and horizontal bar.

the albanian national gymnastic team arrived in china on september 5. it came to peking on october 9 after touring shenyang, wuhan, changsha, nanchang, nanking and shanghai.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Chinese Government Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

the government delegation of the people's republic of china led by minister of commerce fan tzu-yu returned to peking by air today after attending the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the independence of the republic of botswana.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of commerce kao hsiu and others.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Guests Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

charles curran, director-general of the british broadcasting corporation, and his wife left here for home today.

the british guests, who arrived in china on october 5 for a friendship visit at the invitation of the central broadcasting administration, visited industrial, agricultural, medical and child care establishments and toured sites of scenic beauty and historical interest in peking. they were entertained at a dinner given by teng kang, director of the central broadcasting administration.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Delegation of Democratic Kampuchea

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 10, 1976)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 31st session of the general assembly of the united nations and minister of foreign affairs, gave a dinner this evening in honour of ieng sary, chairman of the delegation of democratic kampuchea and deputy prime minister, and keat chhon, toch khamdoeun and chan youran, representatives,

and other members of the delegation of democratic kampuchea. the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

lai ya-li, an chih-yuan and chi chao-chu, representatives of the chinese delegation, were present on the occasion.

yesterday morning, the chairman of the chinese delegation met separately with phoun sipaseuth, vice-premier and foreign minister of laos, kifle wodajo, ethiopian foreign minister, and willibald pahr, austrian foreign minister. chiao kuan-hua had friendly conversations with them.

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, and other members of the chinese delegation were present on the occasions.

CHINA AND CAPE VERDE

First Chinese Ambassador to Cape Verde
Presents Credentials to President Pereira

(NCNA-English Praia, Oct. 9, 1976)

chia huai-chi, first chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the republic of cape verde, presented his credentials to president aristides pereira here yesterday.

after receiving the credentials, president pereira had a sincere and friendly conversation with the ambassador. president pereira expressed condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. he said, "the passing of chairman mao tsetung is a loss not only to the chinese people but also to the progressive people and peace-loving people of the world. although the great chairman mao tsetung has left us the chinese people will continue to carry on the great cause pioneered by chairman mao tsetung." the chinese ambassador said that the chinese people will carry on the behests of chairman mao tsetung, persist in proletarian internationalism and resolutely carry out chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line and policies on foreign affairs.

present at the presentation were abilio duarte, president of the national assembly and minister of foreign affairs; olivio pires, vice-president of the national assembly; and manuel faustino, minister of health and social affairs.

the chinese ambassador called on foreign minister duarte the same day.

CHINA AND COMOROS

Trade Delegation from Comoros Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

the trade delegation from comoros led by ali nassor, secretary-general of the ministry of finance, wound up its friendly visit to china and left peking for home this evening.

vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh met all members of the delegation in peking. they had a friendly talk.

vice-minister chen chieh gave a banquet for the friendly delegation yesterday evening.

while in china, the delegation had contacts with chinese departments concerned and visited industrial and agricultural units and toured places of historical interest in shanghai.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR National Day Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

helmut liebermann, ambassador of the german democratic republic to china, and his wife gave a cocktail party at the embassy here at noon today to mark the 27th anniversary of the foundation of the german democratic republic.

attending were vice-minister of foreign affairs yu chan, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee hsu yun-pei, and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries lin lin.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Forestry Study Group Ends North European Tour

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Oct. 10, 1976)

the chinese forestry study group concluded its visit to four north european countries and left here for home today.

the group, headed by wang pin, deputy director of the forestry bureau under the ministry of agriculture and forestry, arrived here on september 29 after its tour of denmark, norway and sweden.

during its stay in finland, the group visited forestry establishments including administrative, educational and research institutes and wood-processing and machine-building factories. the visitors were hospitably received everywhere.

johannes virolainen, minister of agriculture and forestry, and matti tuovinen, state secretary of the foreign ministry, separately received wang pin and his deputy on october 8. chang tsan-ming, chinese ambassador to finland, was present on both occasions.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Hua Lo-keng Fetes French Mathematician in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

hua lo-keng, director of the institute of mathematics of the chinese academy of sciences, met with and gave a dinner for the french mathematician, andre weil, and his wife today.

the guests arrived in peking on october 6 at the invitation of the institute and will leave peking on october 13 for a visit to south china cities.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau President Receives Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Bissau, Oct. 9, 1976)

luis cabral, president of the council of state of guinea-bissau, yesterday received and had a friendly conversation with the chinese medical team working in canchungo. the president expressed his grief over the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

earlier, joao da costa, commissioner of state for health and social affairs of guinea-bissau, received and had a warm conversation with the first batch of the chinese medical team who had arrived here on july 12 and 13.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Trade Promotion Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

the delegation of the japan association for the promotion of international trade led by aiichiro fujiyama left here for home by air today at the end of its friendship visit to china.

wang yao-ting and hsiao fang-chou, chairman and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, saw the delegation off at the airport.

heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, and other japanese friends in peking were present at the airport.

while in peking, the japanese delegation sponsored the inaugural ceremony of the japanese environment protection and hydraulic-pneumatic industrial techniques exhibition and exchanged views with leading members of chinese departments concerned on the development of trade relations between china and japan and other questions.

the delegation also visited the peking general petro-chemical works and the museum of chinese history, and toured the great wall and the summer palace.

motomi akitomo and ketaro nakamura, head and deputy head of the japanese exhibtion group, left for home by the same plane.

Japan-China Fishery Association Delegation
Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

hsiao peng, acting president of the chinese fishery association, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the delegation of the japan-china fishery association led by kitaro tokushima, president of the japanese association.

invited by the chinese fishery association, the delegation arrived here on october 8 for talks on handling maritime accidents between chinese and japanese fishing boats. it will shortly leave to visit kweilin before going home.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception
to Mark Anniversary of Founding of Korean
Workers' Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a film reception here this afternoon in celebration of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the korean workers' party.

among the guests were shen chien and li yi-meng, deputy heads of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, huang yu-kun, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and chang tieh-fu, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china.

a korean colour documentary film "thirty years under the glorious banner of the party" was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Deputy Premier Recieves Leaders of
Sinkiang Song and Dance Troupe from China

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Oct. 9, 1976)

sheikh jaber al ali al salem al sabah, deputy premier and minister of information of kuwait, received today ahyimu aitselzuwa, leader, and kou tung-chen, deputy leader, of the visiting song and dance troupe of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region of china. they had a warm and friendly talk.

chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Mass Organizations Honor Memory
of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 10, 1976)

the mexican society of friends of people's china held a meeting of over 400 people in memory of chairman mao tsetung at the "palace of fine arts" here yesterday evening, one month after the passing of chairman mao.

speaking at the meeting, mexico's former ambassador to china anguiano and professor gustavo vargas warmly eulogized the monumental contributions that chairman mao had made to the chinese revolution and the revolutionary people the world over. marta tarazzua, a mexican friend, gave an emotional recital of chairman mao's poems at the meeting.

to honour the memory of chairman mao tsetung, the mexico-china friendship association began from september 10 to receive at the site of the association aged and young people as well as children who came to pay their condolences. with tears in their eyes, they stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao. a mexican friend by the name of elizabeth delameolla wrote in the condolence book: "mao tsetung thought and his doctrines will forever be engraved in my heart."

the mexico-china friendship association held here a memorial meeting for chairman mao tsetung, a photo exhibition on chairman mao's life and report meetings.

in guanajuato state, a memorial meeting was held with over 5,000 peasants present. five commemoration meetings were organized by the university of puebla. students of several departments of the national autonomous university of mexico also held rallies in memory of chairman mao. a "china week" was sponsored recently at the university's centre of social and cultural activities to mourn chairman mao. some mass organizations distributed leaflets and statements praising chairman mao's great contributions in leading china's revolution and opposing modern revisionism. the leaflet of an organization read, chairman mao "founded the great people's republic of china and for to defend the purity of marxism-leninism waged unremitting struggles against the deviationist, liquidationist and revisionist attempts within the chinese communist party and against the khrushchov-brezhnev renegade clique in the international arena".

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Petroleum Technical Delegation
Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1976)

a six-member petroleum technical delegation from nigeria led by f.r.a. marinho, director of the resources department, arrived in peking today at the invitation of the chinese ministry of petroleum and chemical industries.

it was greeted at the airport by miao wen, deputy director of the international liaison department of the ministry of petroleum and chemical industries. nigerian ambassador to china j. tanko yusuf was present.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Panamanian Minister of Planning and Economic Policy and His Wife Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, met and feted at noon today nicolas ardito barletto, minister of planning and economic policy of the republic of panama, and his wife. they had a friendly talk.

chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, was present on the occasion.

the panamanian guests arrived in peking yesterday on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea and Mrs. Somare Arrive in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

prime minister of papua new guinea michael thomas somare and mrs. somare arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon on an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the distinguished guests from an island country in the south pacific were given a warm welcome at the airport by premier hua kuo-feng, vice-premier li hsien-nien and madame lin chia-mei, minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, vice-minister of foreign affairs wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, and chairman of the peking women's federation fu yu-fang, as well as several thousand people.

. papua new guinea is a newly independent country in oceania. china and papua new guinea both belong to the third world. the people in the chinese capital are greatly elated at the visit of prime minister somare who has come to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

today, the city of peking is permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and papua new guinean people. the city's main thoroughfares are bedecked with colourful bunting. streamers of welcome trailing from tall buildings read: "a warm welcome to prime minister somare excl." "a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from papua new guinea excl." "resolutely support the papua new guinean people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty excl." "long live the friendship between the chinese and papua new guinean peoples excl." "long live the great unity of the people the world over excl."

prime minister somare and mrs. somare and other distinguished papua new guinean guests accompanying them on the visit alighted from the plane at four o'clock in the afternoon. premier hua kuo-feng, vice-premier li hsien-nien and others cordially shook hands with the distinguished guests in warm welcome.

a grand welcome ceremony was held at peking airport, which flew the national flags of papua new guinea and china. the band played the national anthems of the two countries, and prime minister somare, accompanied by premier hua kuo-feng, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. rifle-bearing militia men and women saluted the distinguished guests. a scene of jubilation prevailed at the airport when prime minister and mrs. somare walked past the welcomers, who, dressed in colourful costumes, performed beautiful dances and time and again shouted slogans of welcome. prime minister somare waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present at the airport to welcome prime minister somare.

chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, who made a special trip to shumchun to welcome prime minister and mrs. somare, accompanied the distinguished guests to peking. while passing through kwangchow on their way to peking prime minister and mrs. somare were greeted and seen off by chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Prime Minister Solare Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and michael thomas somare, prime minister of papua new guinea, held talks here this evening.

taking part in the talks on the papua new guinea side were anthony siaguru, secretary for the department of foreign affairs and trade; john yocklunn, special assistant to the prime minister; and robin chow, assistant secretary of the department of foreign affairs and trade.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; and lin ping, chu chuan-hsien, wu fan-wu and yen chia-hua, leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Embassy Gives Reception in Peking to Mark Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

captain 1st rank a. kosinski, military attache of the polish embassy here, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the polish army day.

among the guests were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, liu hai-ching, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, wang ti-kang, secretary-general of the p.l.a. general political department, and chang ping-yu and hsiang chung-pu, leading members of departments concerned.

present were polish ambassador to china bogumil rychlowski and mrs. rychlowski.

also present were military attaches of various countries in peking.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets Romanian Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with the romanian friendship visiting group led by iulian plostinaru, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party, deputy to the grand national assembly and first secretary of the mehedinti county committee of the romanian communist party.

nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, was present.

also present were yang kung-su and cheng chih-ping, leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

a rwandan trade delegation led by rhamaniya vincent, secretary-general of the ministry of finance and economy, arrived in peking by air this evening.

it was greeted at the airport by department director of the ministry of foreign trade chang keng-ho and rwandan ambassador to china nyandwi tharcisse.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Resolutely Combat
Soviet Modern Revisionism

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carried a signed article entitled "resolutely combat soviet modern revisionism". excerpts from the article read:

the struggle perseveringly carried out in the past 20 years by the chinese communist party and the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung together with the genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations and the revolutionary people of the world against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core has won great victory and brought about an excellent situation in the international communist movement. this struggle has made more and more people of the world see through the features of the khrushchov and brezhnev clique as renegades of marxism-leninism and as social-imperialists, and landed them in great straits.

this great struggle launched by chairman mao twenty years ago began with the criticism of the khrushchov revisionist line. since replacing khrushchov, brezhnev has not only inherited khrushchov's mantle but even gone further on the road of betrayal of marxism-leninism and of the soviet people and the people of the world, and brought greater harm to the international communist movement and the revolutionary cause of the people of the world. it is brezhnev who has completed the evolution from capitalist restoration to social-imperialism, a process begun by khrushchov. domestically, the brezhnev clique has done its utmost to strengthen the rule of the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class and step up its exploitation, plunder and suppression of the soviet people. internationally, in order to contend for world hegemony with the other superpower, the brezhnev clique has intensified aggression and expansion on a world-wide scale. brezhnev has done what khrushchov refrained, or had no time, to do. the armed occupation of czechoslovakia, military provocations against china, support for the lon nol traitorous clique, suppression of the polish workers' uprising, the pushing of the so-called "integration" to step up the control of eastern europe, the dismemberment of pakistan, dispatch of fleets to every ocean to show their flags and the armed intervention in angola -- all these evil doings are the "exploits" of brezhnev in feverishly pursuing the policy of social-imperialism. in the last 20-odd years, the khrushchov-brezhnev clique has

disposed of the first socialist state in the world, degenerated the proletarian parties in some countries and harmed the cause of proletarian revolution in many countries and the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people. this handful of renegades have reduced the soviet union into an social-imperialist superpower, one of the biggest international exploiters and oppressors, the most ferocious enemy of the people the world over and the most dangerous source of war today. the crimes of the soviet revisionist renegade clique in betraying marxism-leninism and the revolutionary cause is thousand time more serious than those committed by all revisionists in history.

being an obvious sworn enemy of marxism-leninism, the soviet revisionist renegade clique, however, wants to deceive others everywhere by flaunting the banner of marxism-leninism. therefore, it is the inescapable duty of all genuine marxist-leninists to mercilessly unmask the clique, expose its true colours as renegades to the light of day, defend the purity of marxism-leninism and the fundamental interests of the international proletariat and the world revolutionary people.

the entire history of the international communist movement is in fact a history of the struggle between marxism on the one hand and opportunism and revisionism on the other, a history of the struggle between the revolutionary marxist-leninist line and opportunist-revisionist lines in all descriptions. the struggle initiated personally by chairman mao against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core is another great struggle of epoch-making significance and having far-reaching historical influence, after those waged by marx, engels and lenin, against the surging adverse currents of revisionism. this struggle has won important victories but it is still far from the end. it must be particularly pointed out that the soviet revisionist renegade clique has degenerated into a state of "the growth of opportunism into imperialism" as pointed out by lenin in his work "the tasks of the third international". it is pushing its counter-revolutionary global strategy for world domination under the cover of "marxism-leninism", "socialism" and "the communist party" and making use of various revisionist theories to serve its aggression and expansion. soviet revisionism, socialism in words and imperialism in deeds, is of dangerous, reactionary and deceptive character. therefore, to combat imperialism and hegemonism, it is necessary to combat modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core. to fight against the aggressive and expansionist acts of soviet social-imperialism, it is necessary to expose at the same time the essence of its revisionist theories that betray marxism-leninism. the present

struggle against modern revisionism is closely linked with the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism. it is an issue of great importance which has bearing on the success or failure of the revolutionary cause of the world proletariat and the liberation cause of the oppressed nations and oppressed people in the world.

the communist party of china and the chinese people will resolutely and persistently carry on the struggle against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core. always loyal to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the communist party of china and the chinese people are determined to act according to the teachings of the great leader and teacher chairman mao, carry on his behests, hold high the banner of marxism-leninism, strengthen unity with genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations in the world and with the revolutionary people of all countries to carry through the struggle against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core until revisionism is extinguished on the globe and a more brilliant future of communism is secured.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1976)

an 11-member swedish trade delegation led by folke lindskog, member of the board of directors of the swedish export council and chairman of the board of directors of s.k.f., arrived in peking today.

the delegation is scheduled to preside over the inaugural ceremony of the forthcoming swedish transportation equipment exhibition in peking and pay a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and kaj bjork, swedish ambassador to china.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Vice President of Chinese Amity Association
Meets and Fetes Swiss Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1976)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met a 5-member delegation of the geneva switzerland-china association for the development of friendly and cultural relations led by rolf thoni, and gave a dinner for them here this evening. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

the swiss friends arrived in peking on october 4 as guests of the host association. they will tour shanghai, nanning and kwangchow before going home.

CHINA AND US

Chou Pei-yuan Fetes American Friends in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, met with and gave a dinner for prof. wolfgang k.h. panofsky, director of the stanford linear accelerator centre, stanford university, u.s.a., and his wife here today.

the guests have come to china for a friendly visit and academic exchanges.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Meets
US-China Trade Council Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

li chiang, minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly talk with all members of the delegation of the national council for united states-china trade led by john w. hanley today.

hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and sun so-chang, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade, were present at the meeting.

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, gave the delegation a banquet this evening. among those present was tang wen-sheng, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry. david dean, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, was also present.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Chairman Mao Tsetung Mourned in Upper Volta

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

the patriotic league for the development of upper volta (lpduv) and the volta association of friendship among the peoples (vafp) co-sponsored a photos exhibition and a film show to honour the memory of chairman mao tsetung from october 5 to 7, according to a report from ouagadougou.

on display at the exhibition were three sets of photos: "the life of chairman mao", "tachai continues to march forward" and "photographic art of china". "the red flag canal" and other documentary films were shown.

among about 800 people attending the activities in ouagadougou were amidou coulibaly, president, and soumane toure, vice-president, of the lpduv, sibiri salembere, president of the ouagadougou branch of the vafp and alassane kogoda ouedraogo, president of national association of journalists of upper volta.

before the opening ceremony vice-president soumane toure asked those attending to observe one-minute's silence for chairman mao. he said, "the spectacular construction of china, realized by a vigorous movement of the masses without precedent in the history of mankind under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese communist party, is the most important event in the third quarter of this century."

he stressed, "the chinese communist party led by chairman mao tsetung has transformed a backward, semi-feudal and semi-colonial country of a very low level into an independent country respected by the whole world." chairman mao tsetung "has incarnated the people's aspirations and inspired the chinese people", he said.

the organization of these activities after the death of chairman mao was to show militant and sincere solidarity with the chinese people and government, he pointed out.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF MAO TSETUNG

More Messages of Condolence on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1976)

government ministers and departments, public figures, officials of local governments, friendship associations and china's friends in many countries as well as a number of chinese-americans have sent messages to leaders of china and responsible members of the departments concerned and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, expressing deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

they include: rwanda minister of foreign affairs and cooperation nsekalije, vietnamese minister of home trade hoang quoc thinh, bangladesh chief of navy staff and deputy chief martial law administrator rear admiral moshraff hossain khan, korean ministry of railways, vietnamese general statistical bureau, chairman of the syrian general sports federation ridha mohammed asfahani, honorary secretary-general and treasurer of asian games federation zafar ali, and the executive committee of the central committee of the popular front for the liberation of oman.

former prime minister of the yemen arab republic mohsin ahmed al einy, former japanese prime minister tetsu katayama, chairman of the japan socialist party tomomi narita, president of the sokagakkai of japan daisaku ikeda, president of the france-china friendship group of the national assembly andre bettencourt, members of the christian democratic union of west germany alfred dregger and werner marx, the italy-china commerce chamber and president of the italy-china economic and cultural exchange association vittorino colombo.

president of the national association of governors of japan ryozo okuda, chairman of the association of speakers of prefectural assemblies of japan hisashi yamamura, leading members of japanese prefectural governments, and robert bourassa, governor of quebec, canada.

chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society spiro koleka, the korea-china friendship association, chairman of the romanian-chinese friendship association ion popescuputzuri, chairman of the viet nam-china friendship association hoang quoc viet, chairman of the laos-china friendship association ma khaykhamphithoun, chairman of the afghanistan-china friendship association sultan mahmoud ghazi, the bangladesh-china friendship association, the national headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the japan-

china cultural exchange association, the nepal-china cultural association, the ad hoc committee of the nepal-china friendship society, the karachi pakistan-china friendship society. the association for philippine-chinese understanding, the sri lanka-china friendship association, the thailand-china friendship association, the president of the congolese association for friendship among the peoples vital balla, the chairman of the togo-china friendship association esso doguemsa birregan, the association of friendship among the peoples of upper volta, chairman of the austrian research institute on china bruno pittermann, the belgium-china association, president of the denmark-china friendship association per fynbos, chairman of the finland-china society urho kahonen, executive chairman of the national bureau of the presidium of the france-china friendship society charles bettelheim, chairman of the germany-china friendship society elo baumberger, leading members of west berlin-china society for understanding and friendship heiz spreitz and monika behrendt, the italian association for friendly relations with the people's republic of china, the centre of study and information on chinese policies from italy, president of the luxembourg-china friendship association adolphe franck, the netherlands-china friendship association, chairman of the norway-china friendship association torbjorn farovik, chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association christer leopold, the switzerland-china association, president of the society for anglo-chinese understanding joseph needham and chairman felix greene, the china policy study group of britain, the scotland-china association, the canada-china friendship association of halifax, the canada-china society of montreal, the canada-china friendship society and the chinese cultural society of saskatchewan province, the amities quebec-china, the mexican society of friends of people's china, the venezuela consejo nacional de la cultura, president of the national committee of the new zealand-china society charles ronald howell and secretary jack f. ewen, national secretary of the australia-china society miss lindy decker and national president of the society geoffrey stillwell, chairman of the national u.s.-china people's friendship association frank pestana, and local chapters of the association, and friendship associations of other countries.

japanese friends kozo sasaki, kinkazu saionji, saburo endo, shigeru fujita, yusho otsuka, yoko matsuoka, yasushi inoue, kaheita okazaki, tokumatsu sakamoto, shizuma kai, miho mayama, takeo ito, kazuo kamieda, and magosaburo yoshimura, noted cinema directors of the netherlands joris ivens and loradan, swedish friends wiberg and his wife, greek authoress h. kazantsaki, iceland friend arnthor helgason, american friends william h. hinton and mrs. dubois, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan han dok su, the liberation league of "outcast" communities of japan and the shinseisaku troupe of japan.

figures of the japanese economic and trade circles yoshihiro inayama, shigeo nagano, kazutaka kikawada, yoshishige ashihara, isamu saeki and teiichiro morinaga.

chinese-americans yang chen-ning, chien-shiung wu, chia-liu yuan, chen pien li, chih-kung jen, and chia-chiao lin, taiwan compatriots residing in foreign countries, patriot overseas chinese, compatriots in hongkong and macao.

messages of condolences have also been sent by diplomatic envoys from many countries to china, foreign experts and students in china and other friends of china.

MOURNING OF MAO TSETUNG IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Chairman Mao Tsetung Mourned in Press Organs of Marxist-Leninist Parties, Organizations in West Europe, North America, Oceania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1976)

organs of marxist-leninist parties and organizations in west europe, north america and oceania have continued to carry articles to deeply mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung and eulogize him for enriching the theoretical treasure-house of marxism and making immense contributions to the international communist movement and the proletarian revolutionary cause of the world.

the "people's voice", weekly organ of the communist party of new zealand, carried an article on september 20 entitled "how new zealand workers are helped by the teaching of mao tsetung". the article says: "one of the major contributions of mao tsetung, directly affecting new zealand workers, was his major struggle against all kinds of opportunism". "this life-time struggle against opportunism in defence of working class marxist-leninist principles, equipped mao tsetung to recognize and expose the soviet opportunism and its revision of marxist-leninist principles. but for this exposure, the world working class movement -- including new zealand -- would have been more seriously misled and diverted by the revisionists than has already happened," the article says. it stresses that chairman mao's analysis of how class struggle continues under socialism is very important. it says that chairman mao's analysis "enabled the chinese party to strengthen itself by combatting the bourgeois line wherever it springs up.

this struggle between the bourgeois line and the proletarian line of marxism-leninism has enabled the chinese working class to maintain leadership in everything. but it has also been a shining example to the communist party here."

"vanguard", organ of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), carried an article on october 7 entitled "study chairman mao's magnificent legacy of marxist theory", praising chairman mao for "making a really immense contribution to marxism-leninism." "his writings certainly inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism", the article says. "chairman mao's analysis of revisionism and in particular of the development of soviet revisionism and soviet social-imperialism is in keeping with the great struggles fought by marx and lenin against the opportunism of their day," it adds. chairman mao "subjected the revisionist trash to marxist-leninist analysis and exposed it on a world-wide scale. it is simply impossible to measure adequately the immensity of such a contribution."

the article says in conclusion that chairman mao's "call to study (marxism-leninism) was for the purpose of promoting more effective revolutionary work to serve the people. we too can serve the australian people by striving harder to integrate into australian conditions the universal truths of marxism-leninism inherited, defended and developed as they were by chairman mao tsetung."

"the forge", by-weekly organ of the communist league (m-l) of canada, published a special supplement on september 23 to pay homage to chairman mao. the supplement says, "all his life, chairman mao waged bitter struggle against all opportunists, of the 'left' and of the right. always faithful to the principles of marxism-leninism, chairman mao played a key role in the struggle against revisionism." "mao tsetung's work and action remain a precious guide, a shining beacon in the struggle against revisionism," the supplement adds. "to take up the example of his life and learn from it, to deepen our study of his work is an essential task for the young communist movement and for the workers in canada."

"the call", weekly organ of the u.s. october league (m-l), in an article published on september 20 says that chairman mao "was the greatest marxist of the contemporary era." "millions came to love and cherish chairman mao and to follow the brilliant path he charted on the road to communism," the article says. it extols chairman mao who "personally guided the chinese people through each stage of their revolution and provided the leadership to the communist movement throughout the world in its life or death

struggle against revisionism and opportunism of all types." the article points out that chairman mao's very important contribution to marxism-leninism was his teachings that there is still class struggle throughout the period of socialism. "in the course of many struggles against the capitalist-roaders in china as well as against international revisionism headed by the u.s.s.r., chairman mao pointed the way forward, calling class struggle 'the key link' in building socialism." it continues that applying the theory of marxism-leninism to socialist society, chairman mao "developed and deepened communist theory and practice and answered previously unanswered questions dealing with the nature of the revolution under socialism".

"revolution", organ of the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of the united states, recently devoted a special issue to an account of the glorious and militant life of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the chinese people. it is pointed out in the special issue that "at every crucial crossroads for the chinese revolution, and the crucial crossroads for the whole international working class in the contemporary world, it was mao tsetung who was able to analyze the situation and show the way forward. and in the course of this he further developed marxism and trained millions in its use so that the working class could make mighty strides in transforming china and the world". "mao tsetung was the greatest marxist-leninist of the contemporary era. for the working class and the oppressed of the world he was our great teacher and guide. his gigantic contributions live on", the journal adds.

e. vilar, general secretary of the central committee of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist), wrote an article to mourn the passing of chairman mao. carried in the 88th issue of the party organ "unidade popular", the article says, "comrade mao tsetung, the great teacher of the international communist movement, has departed from us for ever." it adds, "while firmly adhering to the principles of marxism-leninism, mao tsetung completely rebuffed the 'theories' of modern revisionism and defended marxism-leninism. mao tsetung prevented the scientific theory of the proletariat from being trampled under foot. in the struggle against modern revisionism, he not only threw its rotten 'theories' to the ground, but also developed marxism-leninism."

the article says, "the struggle between marxism-leninism and revisionism is far from coming to an end. but the battle mao tsetung fought against modern revisionism has resulted in a new radiance for marxism-leninism and the most complete ridicule for its detractors." "thanks to the great mao tsetung

and inspired by his example of courage and determination in the defence of marxism-leninism against modern revisionism, new marxist-leninist parties have been created and developed in the whole world," the article points out.

the article says in conclusion, "his teachings will continue to guide the world proletariat and his work will eternal remain in the hearts of the peoples."

"clarte et l'exploite", organ of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium, carried an article on september 16, saying that the great proletarian cultural revolution, "the extensive movement to criticize the persons in power taking the capitalist road, was the most pungent reply to revisionism and signified the greatest change taking place in a socialist country for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

the article adds, "it is chairman mao who personally gave his orientation to the foreign policy of china, exposing before all mankind the soviet social-imperialists' role of war-mongers and of their being the principal danger to the peoples of the world. he characterized social-imperialism of the u.s.s.r. as a dictatorship of fascist type and hitlerite type." "mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese revolution, has taken his place side by side with the great theorists of communism -- marx, engels, lenin and stalin. for the revolutionaries of the whole world, he is not dead. his teachings are immortal.

an article carried in the supplement of the latest issue of "october", organ of the communist party of switzerland (marxist-leninist), says, "comrade mao tsetung teaches us that we must always take class struggle as the key link. he teaches us that classes and class struggle also exist in socialist society and that the revolution must be continued. he teaches us that class struggle must be carried out within the communist party in the form of the struggle between the two lines -- the proletarian line against the bourgeois line in order to prevent revisionism. comrade mao tsetung led the great proletarian cultural revolution and led the struggle against the revisionist deviations of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, thus making an indelible theoretical and practical contribution which guides us in the struggle against revisionism -- counter-revolutionary bourgeois degeneration within the communist party and in the socialist society. the most important problem of the international communist movement today is the struggle of marxism-leninism against revisionism; the consolidation of proletarian ideology and the dictatorship of the proletariat; and the fight for preventing the revisionist-bourgeois degeneration of the communist party and the restoration of capitalism."

the article praises chairman mao's great strategic concept of the "three worlds". it says, "comrade mao tsetung studied the growth of the factor of revolution and the factor of war in the world. chairman mao tsetung stressed in the past few years the inevitability of a third world war, which is the consequence of the rivalry between the two superpowers, and above all, of the aggressiveness of the soviet union. comrade mao tsetung pointed out to the proletariat and people of the world the biggest enemies -- the soviet union and the united states. his political and ideological works are a compass for us in our struggle against these enemies."

an article carried in the september 14 issue of "class struggle", organ of the norwegian workers' communist party (marxist-leninist), says "under mao tsetung's wise leadership, china emerged as a red bulwark, an immense inspiration to the revolutionaries of the world. she will always remain a socialist beacon-light, for the present-day world and the future."

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CRITICISM OF "TAKING THREE DIRECTIVES AS THE KEY LINK"

"Taking the Three Directives As the Key Link" Means Opposition to the Socialist Revolution

by

the mass criticism unit of
Wuhan Normal College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 14, 1976)

The revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" dished out by Teng Hsiao-p'ing is directly opposed to taking class struggle as the key link and antagonistic to Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The socialist revolution is the proletariat's revolution against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, and is the great revolution to achieve, through the dictatorship of the proletariat, the thorough abolition of classes and class disparities and the ultimate realization of communism by way of prolonged struggle. Early in 1949, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out that after the seizure of political power throughout the country, the basic contradiction at home was "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie." Thirteen years afterward, Chairman Mao brought up again the question of class struggle and more comprehensively put forward the basic line of our Party for the whole historical period of socialism. In carrying out socialist revolution, we must in compliance with the basic line of the Party carry out the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie and exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "taking the three directives as the key link" negates the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie in socialist society and negates the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Actually, these important directives from

Chairman Mao were brought forward at different times and aimed at different problems, but Teng Hsiao-p'ing concocted with an ulterior object in view the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link." The principal contradiction of the socialist society was thus emascuated and this key link of class struggle was cast to the wind. Teng Hsiao-p'ing also cried: "How can class struggle be discussed every day?" The basic line of the Party advanced by Chairman Mao was fundamentally negated. Would this not mean completely writing off the socialist revolution by means of which the proletariat wages struggle against the bourgeoisie?

The principal contradiction of the socialist society is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The proletariat is the principal aspect of the contradiction and is the class wielding state power. This determines that the target of the socialist revolution is the bourgeoisie, mainly those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party. Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat and further dealt with the target of the socialist revolution. In 1964, in an important directive on the socialist education movement, Chairman Mao clearly stated: "These leading cadres who are taking the capitalist road have turned, or are turning, into bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers." "They are the target of the struggle, the target of the revolution." During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao again profoundly pointed out: Under the condition of proletarian dictatorship, the main target of the revolution is the representative figures of the bourgeoisie inside the Party who have wormed their way into the organs of proletarian dictatorship, and is a handful of Party persons in power taking the capitalist road. What is the great cultural revolution for? To wage class struggle. This is the great revolution of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, and the main target of the struggle is the Party persons in power taking the capitalist road.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing has never said that the main target of the socialist revolution is the Party persons in power taking the capitalist road for the sake of shielding himself, shifting the spearhead of the socialist revolution, protecting the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, and restoring capitalism.

The historic task of the socialist revolution is to thoroughly overthrow the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, to replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, to defeat capitalism with socialism and to realize communism. In order to achieve this, the proletariat must in the whole historical period of transition from capitalism to communism persistently wage struggle against and exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing takes the realization of "four modernizations" as the basic task of the socialist period and clamors that all work must revolve round this task. On this question, our fundamental difference with Teng Hsiao-p'ing lies not in whether it is necessary to develop the national economy. Our Party always attaches importance to the development of productive forces. However, Marxism holds that "there is no progress without antagonism. This is the law always followed by civilization up to today. Up to the present, productive forces have developed due

to this law of class antagonism." (Marx's "Impoverishment of Philosophy," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 104)

In the whole historical period of socialism, there are at all times classes and class struggle. Only by tightly grasping this key link of class struggle, persistently putting proletarian politics in command, penetratingly carrying out socialist revolution in the superstructure and the economic base and constantly consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat can impetus be given to a leap in the development of production. If as preached by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, we do not carry out socialist revolution and "care not whether the cat is white or black," capitalist restoration can only be allowed to take its own course, and the emancipated productive forces would again be fettered by the capialist relations of production.

The ultimate aim of our Party is to realize communism. The vanguard of the proletariat always firmly bears in mind this great goal of communism and looks upon the victory of every stage of revolution as only one step toward this ultimate goal. Marx and Engels clearly pointed out in the "Communist Manifesto": "The communists fight for the attainment of the immediate aims, for the enforcement of the momentary interests of the working class; but in the movement of the present, they also represent and take care of the future of that movement." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 284) During the period of the democratic revolution, Chairman Mao patiently taught the whole Party: "On joining the Party, every communist has two clearly-defined objectives at heart, the new-democratic revolution now and socialism and communism in the future." ("On Coalition Government") The brilliant ideas of the teachers of revolution inspire all genuine communists to clear away all obstacles in their way, make uninterrupted revolution and fight ceaselessly for the communist cause. The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao is a great practice of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing wants to reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution, settle scores with it, and negate the great cultural revolution. Why is he so hostile to the great cultural revolution? Because the great cultural revolution has hit hard at the bourgeoisie inside the Party and because the great cultural revolution and the new things emerging from it have given impetus to the socialist revolution, restricted the role of bourgeois rights, and hence violated the interests of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party represented by him.

Bourgeois rights which exist for a long time in socialist society are the soil engendering the bourgeoisie including the capitalist-roaders within the Party, and constitute the hotbed of capitalist restoration. All those who practice revisionism and disunity and intrigue and conspire seek without exception to extend with every effort bourgeois rights and enjoy unbridled privileges. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has given form to a new type of bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeois through extending bourgeois rights and hence led to the all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union. In the socialist society, whether bourgeois rights are restricted or extended is an important problem bearing directly on whether it is possible to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent

capitalist restoration and bring about gradual transition to communism. Teng Hsiao-p'ing writes off this key link of class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, opposes the restriction of bourgeois rights under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and is antagonistic to the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat because he vainly attempts to ruin the future of the socialist revolution and turn back the wheel of history.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Although opportunists who want to stem the tide are found almost everywhere, the tide can never be stemmed, and socialism advances victoriously everywhere leaving all stumbling blocks behind." We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry the socialist revolution through to the end and fight a prolonged battle for realizing the far-reaching goal of communism.

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"THREE DOS AND THREE DON'TS"

In Response to the Call of the CCP Central Committee, Linch'ü County Committee in Shantung Adheres to the Principles of "Three Dos and Three Don'ts" and Obeys Orders from the Party in All Actions

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 11, 1976)

(Our Own Correspondent) In the past month, in firm response to the call of the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the Linch'ü County Committee in Shantung Province adhere to the three basic principles of "practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," and unremittingly strengthened the building of its leading body ideologically and organizationally, in order to carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

In the days of deep mourning for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the leading comrades of the Linch'ü County Committee conscientiously studied the "Message to the Whole Party, Whole Army and People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country" by the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committe, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee, the memorial speech delivered by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng at the memorial rally to mourn the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, recalled the high merit and great achievements of Chairman Mao, looked back over the history of the two-line struggle within the Party, and further realized the great significance of adhering to the three basic principles of "three dos and three dont's." They said: The three basic principles of "three dos and three dont's" put forth by Chairman Mao during the great proletarian cultural revolution have generalized and summed up to a high degree the historical experience of our Party. They are an important development of the Marxist teaching on Party building, a watershed for distinguishing between Marxism and revisionism as well as a basic guarantee for combating and guarding against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration. By carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, adhering to the three basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," rally closely round the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, obeying the orders of the CCP Central Committee in all actions, upholding Party solidarity and unity and unremittingly strengthening the centralized leadership of the Party, we can defeat any enemy and overcome any difficulty.

The most important thing in adhering to the three principles of "three dos and three don'ts" is to assiduously study the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao. They said: The writings of Chairman Mao are brilliant Marxist documents as well as an inexhaustible source of strength for the Chinese people. Only by properly studying the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao could we become conscious revolutionary fighters of the proletariat and adhere more correctly to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Some comrades also demonstrated by means of their own experience, the extreme importance of conscientiously

studying the writings of Chairman Mao. They said: Before the great cultural revolution, because we had not properly persevered in reading and studying, our level of Marxism-Leninism was not high and our power of discernment was not strong. When Liu Shao-ch'i pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, we could neither distinguish the orientation nor differentiate between true and false Marxism, and consequently made mistakes. After the great cultural revolution, we have raised our consciousness in reading and studying conscientiously, and unremittingly armed ourselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Last year, when Teng Hsiao-p'ing whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and pushed the revisionist line with "the three directives as the key link," we had the power to tell the difference, and by adhering to the basic line of the Party and vigorously grasping class struggle, we mobilized the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and people in the whole county, thus enabling revolution and production to keep on developing.

By means of studying and holding forums, all unanimously express that we must assiduously study the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao. At present we must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revoution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, study Chairman Mao's teaching on "three dos and three don'ts," and wage resolute struggle against all words and actions that run counter to these three basic princples. In this way, it is not difficult for us to see through any people who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as well as those who practice revisionism and disunity and intrigue and conspire. Therefore they are also doomed to failure.

To adhere to the three basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts" it is necessary to serve the people wholeheartedly. The responsible comrade of the Party committee of this county said: Chairman Mao is our great leader and teacher. His heart was always linked with those of the people. He always thought of the people, worked all the time for the welfare of the people, and dedicated his whole life to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Whether to serve the majority of people or to serve a handful of people is an important question of the line as well as an important criterion of whether one is practicing Marxism or revisionism. We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching on "serving the people wholeheartedly" and always advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At present, the whole county is in the course of whipping up a new upsurge in studying the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao.

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CRITICISM OF "AN OUTLINE REPORT"

An Outline for All-Round Restoration of Capitalism in Scientific and Technical Circles

by

Chao Yün-sheng (赵云生)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 3, 1976)

"Some Problems Concerning the Work of Science and Technology" (or "An Outline Report") concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, gives a concentrated reflection to the ultra-Right essence of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line and systematically expresses his revisionist outlook. It is a poisoned arrow shot by him at the great proletarian cultural revolution and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a living specimen of the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" pushed by him, and a rare teaching material by negative example. Teng Hsiao-p'ing has made this confession: "This document is very important, for it not only can run the Academy of Sciences but also is applicable to the whole of scientific and technical circles, educational circles and other departments." These few words have bared the rapacious design of this restorationist zealot Teng Hsiao-p'ing as well as disclosed that the concocting of this outline is an important measure for Teng Hsiao-p'ing to restore capitalism.

"An Outline Report" overspills its venom between the lines, and the point it focuses on is to negate taking class struggle as the key link. The concocters of "An Outline Report" openly state that "the dictatorship of the proletariat must not be mentioned on the scientific and technical front," thereby disclosing that in publicizing the theory of the dying out of class struggle, "An Outline Report" seeks precisely to abolish this most fundamental task of exercising the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in scientific and technical circles and replace it with "everything for the four modernizations." However, in "four modernizations" it again raises the modernization of science and technology to a position that dominates all other things.

"An Outline Report" publicizes that "scientific research must set the pace and push forward the development of production." It also says that "the development of the petroleum industry by leaps and bounds has proven this point." The major question of right and wrong raised here is: what actually is the key link and what are the things hinged on it? Should the key link lead the things hinged on it or should the latter replace the former? Does class struggle push forward social development or do science and technology decide everything? What actually has the development of the petroleum industry by leaps and bounds "proved"?

The history of social development and of development of science and technology tells us that class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it. The practice of the struggle of socialist revolution

and construction in China has proved and will continue to prove that with this key link of class struggle grasped, science and production can leap forward and the great goal of taking two steps also can be realized. In advocating that "scientific research must set the pace," "An Outline Report" seeks to substitute scientific research for class struggle as the locomotive of history. This fallacious argument that "science and technology decide everything" is an out-and-out theory of productive forces.

"An Outline Report" attributes the "development of the petroleum industry by leaps and bounds" to scientific research "setting the pace." This has distorted the basic experience of the working people of Tachai who start from the "two doctrines" /"On Practice" and "On Contradiction" -- translator/ to carve out a career, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, and grasp revolution and promote production, in a vain attempt to obliterate this red banner of Tach'ing with the theory of productive forces. Naturally, a series of new achievements in China's science and technology, including geo-mechanics, have played a prominent role in the development of China's petroleum industry by leaps and bounds. However, without the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and without Tach'ing, there could not be any "development of the petroleum industry by leaps and bounds," and such science and technology as geo-mechanics would basically lose its premise, source, drive and foundation for development.

"An Outline Report" concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, openly opposes the correct orientation of "serving proletarian politics, serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and combination with productive labor." In "An Outline Report" it is nonsensically alleged that "it is inadvisable to broadly refer to conducting open-door scientific research," thereby slandering open-door scientific research of pounding against "theory." Actually, what has open-door sicentific research pounded against? This is very clear to the revolutionary people.

Open-door scientific research has smashed the high walls and closely guarded "watch towers" erected to prevent the workers, peasants and soldiers from occupying the battlefront of scientific research. Open-door scientific research has caused the kind of scientific research with the "research personnel as the core" of the carving up of science by academic tyrants unable to keep its foothold. Open-door scientific research has made it difficult to uphold the bourgeois rights which rigidly divide people into grades. In short, what open-door scientific research has pounded against is the complete set of revisionist line for science and technology. The revolutionary people applaud this and the bourgeois inside the Party hate it bitterly, and consequently slander it of pounding against "theory" and creating the situation of "digging a well when one is thirsty." However, it is precisely they who oppose open-door scientific research, and vainly attempt to cut off the source of theoretical research and create a waterless well so as to cause vigorous theoretical research in the great cultural revolution to wither and die. It is precisely they who lure the scientists and technicians into divorcing themselves from productive labor and the masses of workers and peasants and revolving around "scores" and "hundreds" of "first-rate, second-rate" bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" in tall

building and deep compounds--who in turn revolve around foreigners and dead people--so that they could turn the scientific research battlefront into the "hereditary territory" of the bourgeoisie. Actually, it goes without saying which class does this kind of scientific research--which neither hears the cries of the masses of workers and peasants nor sees productive labor and in which bourgeoisie ideas freely spread--serve and benefit.

"An Outline Report" concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing oppose the building of Red-and-expert scientific and technical contingent of the working class. On the one hand, it attacks that "there is a limitation to the development" of scientists and technicians drawn from among the workers, peasants and soldiers, and on the other hand it plays up the bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" saying: "Henceforth, the formidable task of the development of science and technology in China will fall on their shoulders." There is already a correct answer to the question of on the shoulders of which class "the formidable task of the development of science and technology in China" should fall. "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The broad masses of working people have for generations, in their practical activities in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, created all the material wealth and spiritual wealth of mankind as well as the modern and highly developed science and technology. However, in the past, the exploiting classes in the dominant position took possession of culture as their own, and suppressed the working people.

The establishment of the socialist system and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for science and technology have opened up a vast world for the working people of China and brought their wisdom and talent into play. There is vigorous development in the mass movement for scientific experiment with the workers, peasants and soldiers as the mainstay. The facts have eloquently shown that the "formidable task of the development of science and technology" has naturally and historically to fall on the shoulders of the proletariat and its intellectuals. If it is said that "there is a limitation to the development" of the workers, peasants and soldiers, it is entirely due to the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing. However, this kind of "limitation" (not just limitation alone!) has again and again been smashed. The leadership of science and technology must be kept in the hands of the workers, peasants and soldiers, who are bound to become the main force in the scientific and technical ranks. Nobody can change this historical trend.

For the sake of building socialism, the working class must have its own contingent of technical cadres. In the course of serving the workers and peasants the scientists and technicians must integrate themselves with and be the equal of the workers and peasants, and they must completely remold their world outlook. "An Outline Report" clearly shows what it supports and attacks and what its love and hate are. Its support is for instigating the scientists and technicians to resist ideological remolding, its attack is for keeping out the workers, peasants and soldiers from science and technology, and its aim is to uphold the unified kingdom of bourgeois intellectuals and to turn science and technology into tools for restoring capitalism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao profoundly points out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." The process of the concocting of "An Outline Report" and its reactionary content completely bear out this correct statement of Chairman Mao's. The emergence of "An Outline Report" concocted at the instruction of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, has shown that if power falls into the hands of the capitalist-roaders, they will be able to push a revisionist line from top to bottom and this is extremely dangerous to the Party and the people, for they really are more ferocious than the capitalists. In the course of deepening the practice of the socialist revolution on the scientific and technical front, we must persistently take class struggle as the key link, make full use of this teaching material by negative example--"An Outline Report," recognize the character of and the law governing the activities of the capitalist-roaders so that we may more properly wage struggle against them, and carry through to the end the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, so as to enable China's scientific and technical work to always advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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PLEDGES OF SUPPORT FOR CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

Obey the Orders of the CCP Central Committee in All Actions

by

the whole body of commanders and fighters of the honor guard company of the land, sea and air forces of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 11, 1976)

The decision of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee on the erection of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung are completely in accord with the common aspiration of the hundreds of millions of armymen and people and pronounces our innermost mind. These two wise and brilliant decisions of the Central Committee are a major event in the history of Marxist development and the history of the international communist movement and are of immense political significance as well as far-reaching historical significance. The whole body of commanders and fighters of our honor guard company warmly hail and firmly support them!

For more than twenty years, our honor guard company has shouldered the task of honoring the arrival and departure of hundreds of distinguished guests from various continents of the world and had the good fortune of being inspected by Chairman Mao on many occasions. Chairman Mao was extremely concerned with us honor guard fighters and always kept us in mind. On many occasions he came among us to shake hands with the fighters, inquired about our well being and showed an interest in our study and revolution. From our glorious post, we personally felt the incomparable wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary diplomatic line and witnessed with our own eyes the boundless love and respect shown by people of various countries toward Chairman Mao. We deeply realize that Chairman Mao's brilliant image is a great force inspiring the advance of the Chinese people as well as the peoples of various countries. With a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao where we can pay our respects to his remains, we will be able to remember more firmly his teachings which will educate and encourage us to more properly carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through to the end.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marixsm," we have all along persisted in studying the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao. Mao Tsetung thought encourages us to fearlessly forge ahead in class struggle and the two-line struggle. The wise and brilliant decision of the Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung will encourage us to

study more diligently Mao Tsetung thought and keep on raising our consciousnes in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At present we must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and continue to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We must study and implement Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," and wage resolute struggle against all words and actions that run counter to these three basic princples. We firmly believe that, once the hundreds of millions of armymen and people have mastered the ever victorious Mao Tsetung thought, any people who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and tamper with Chairman Mao's directives and any people who practice revisionism and disunity, and intrigue and conspire are doomed to failure.

Chairman Mao was most concerned with our honor guard fighters, and we honor guard fighters love most ardently Chairman Mao. For more than twenty years, the whole body of honor guards have turned Chairman Mao's earnest concern into a mighty force pledging to defend till death Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The whole body of commanders and fighters of the honor guard company must rally most closely round the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, diligently study Mao Tsetung thought, uphold the solidarity and unity of the Party, obey the orders of the CCP Central Committee in all actions, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, cling to proletarian internationalism, and consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. For the sake of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, defending the great socialist motherland and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must battle without rest.

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Pass on Mao Tsetung Thought from Generation to Generation

by

the CCP Committee of Peking Normal University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 11, 1976)

The decision of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee on the erection of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung have fully reflected the common aspiration of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. These two important decisions are a major event in the political life of the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world, and a great inspiration to the people of the whole country. This is an important measure taken by the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng for leading the people of the whole country to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and to carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao, as well as a major event in the history of Marxist development and the history of the international communist movement. We firmly support the decisions.

Chairman Mao's brilliant image is a mighty force inspiring us in our advance. We can never forget that when paying our last respects to the remains of Chairman Mao, how we longed to stay a moment longer by his side and look once again at our most respected and beloved great leader. The decision of the Central Committee on the erection of a memorial hall in Peking for our great leader Chairman Mao will enable the broad masses of people to forever pay their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao, and this is of immense significance toward educating us and our posterity to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and never stop making revolution.

The publication of Volume V of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and subsequent volumes and the preparation for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung are the demands of the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world. Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. In the great struggle to lead our country to accomplish the new democratic revolution and carry out socialist revolution and socialist construction, in the great struggle to oppose the Right and "Left" opportunist lines within the Party and in the great struggle to combat imperialism, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist clique at the core, and the reactionaries of all countries, Chairman Mao has made immortal achievements, and inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism. Chairman Mao's writings are scientific summaries of the experience of the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat, the oppressed nations and the oppressed peoples, and an inexhaustible ideolgoical treasure house. To carry

on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, we must more resolutely implement and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and study it and apply it in the course of struggle.

At present, we must find time to seriously study Volumes I to IV of Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, study over and over again Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, study the series of important instructions issued by Chairman Mao since the great proletarian cultural revolution and whip up a new upsurge in studying the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao in the whole school to greet the publication of Volume V and subsequent volumes of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung.

The Party committee members of our school must set the pace in study, in application and in leading the people, grasp this vital issue of the revisionist line, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and continue to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. China is the homeland of Mao Tsetung thought and as we Chinese communists have grown up under the nursing of Mao Tsetung thought, we can never be unworthy of the high expectations of the CCP Central Committee. We must impose strict demands on ourselves, seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, take the study of Mao Tsetung thought as the most basic task in strengthening the Party ideologically, and in imparting ideological and political education to the people, and indefinitely persevere in this task. We must rally closely round the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, uphold the solidarity and unity of the Party, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, and obey the orders of the CCP Central Committee in all actions. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," we must wage resolute struggle against the words and actions that run counter to these three basic principles, persistently take class struggle as the key link, unremittingly raise our consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, win greater victories and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in China.

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Kailuan Coal Miners Warmly Support Two Important Decisions by Leading Central Organs

(NCNA-English Tangshan, Oct. 12, 1976)

the coal miners of kailuan have expressed warm support for the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". they pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, start a new upsurge in the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, grasp revolution and promote production, and take concrete action to carry out chairman mao's behests.

the heroic kailuan miners reviewed their fighting course while studying the two decisions. they profoundly cherished the memory of the great leader chairman mao and showed warm love for invincible mao tsetung thought.

the miners said: "mao tsetung thought is the source of our strength, and the guarantee for our victory. chairman mao is the never-setting red sun in our hearts. we workers will always remember chairman mao's goodness for all generations to come. we will pass on mao tsetung thought to our children and our children's children." five miners of the chaokechuang colliery who persisted underground for fourteen and a half days after the earthquake were greatly moved after studying the two decisions by the leading central organs. they said that the establishment of a memorial hall for chairman mao and the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the "collected works of mao tsetung" corresponded with the common aspiration of the working class. the leading central organs' decisions showed that the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng was of one heart with the working class, they said.

the kailuan miners pledged to respond to the call of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and start a new upsurge in the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao. a workers' study class of the fankechuang colliery, which has persisted in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao in the last ten years, said that the party central committee decision to publish volume five and the ensuing volumes of the

"selected works of mao tsetung" and to prepare for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung" would create favourable conditions for them to study chairman mao's works. they pledged to extend their study hours. they said that they would restudy the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and chairman mao's series of important directives, strive to raise their marxist theoretical level and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause poineered by chairman mao in china.

. in the last few days, the more than 2,000 miner-theoretical study groups of the kailuan coal mines have conscientiously studied and warmly disseminated mao tsetung thought and led the miners in pushing the study of the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao to a new height.

the miners of the kailuan recalled the history of the struggle between the two lines within the party and reviewed chairman mao's great teaching: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire". they said: "historical experience shows that anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampers with chairman mao's directives, and anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies is bound to fail. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, we will uphold the unity and unification of the party, strengthen our sense of organization and discipline, obey the party central committee in all our actions and, guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, win still greater victories."

inspired by the two decisions of the leading central organs, the miners of the kailuan mines are strong in morale and high in spirit. they have been conscientious in their study. they are deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and exerting themselves to restore production in an all-round way. the miners of the machiakou colliery, defying the aftershocks, were the first to resume production. they pledged to answer the call of the party central committee and study chairman mao's works well, grasp mao tsetung thought, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, grasp revolution and promote production, and strive to restore all-round production as soon as possible so as to make new contributions to the socialist revolution and construction.

Jen-min Jih-pao Carries Articles in Firm Support of Leading Central Organs' Decisions

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

"carry out chairman mao's behests, rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end excl." is the banner headline that runs across the top of the second page of today's "people's daily".

the five articles printed under this banner headline, which take up the entire page, voice resolute support for the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung".

these articles are unanimous that the adoption of the two important decisions is a major event in the political life of the chinese people and in the annals of the development of marxism and of the international communist movement.

the articles were written by the shanghai kiangnan shipyard party committee, the peking nankou rolling stock parts plant party committee, fighters of the "lei feng squad" of a people's liberation army unit, deputy secretary pan mei-ying of the hohsien county party committee in kwangsi, and the educated young people settled in the kuangkuotientitayutsowei people's commune in chiahsien county, honan province.

the article of the shanghai kiangnan shipyard party committee says: "the workers in our shipyard are keenly aware that, to carry out chairman mao's behests, the most important step is to study mao tsetung thought and act according to it. for mao tsetung thought is an invaluable treasure for the revolutionary people. all cadres and workers in the shipyard have expressed their determination to the party committee to assiduously study works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao as a concrete action in response to the call of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng.

"inspired by the two important decisions of the leading central organs, the workers in our shipyard have conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching:

'practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire', and pledged to wage a resolute struggle against any statement and action that run counter to these three basic principles. the struggles ever since the founding of new china, especially since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, have enabled us to understand deeply that whether to uphold or to oppose the three basic principles advanced by chairman mao is a touchstone that distinguishes sham marxism from genuine marxism. anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampers with chairman mao's directives, and anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies, is isolated, against the will of the people, and doomed to failure."

the peking nankou rolling stock parts plant party committee writes: "the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao is a big occasion which we have been looking forward to night and day. the publication of chairman mao's works is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance for the people of all nationalities of china in carrying out chairman mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end, and for the cause of liberation of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over. we of the chinese working class, living in the homeland of mao tsetung thought, must strive to study well works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao and pass on mao tsetung thought from generation to generation so that our socialist motherland will never change its political colour."

the article adds: "we firmly respond to the party central committee's call and are starting a new upsurge in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao."

the fighters of the "lei feng squad" say in their article: "chairman mao's works are immortal marxist-leninist documents, and are 'food, weapon and steering wheel' for revolutionary fighters. it was solely due to the nurturing by mao tsetung thought that comrade lei feng, our late squad leader, quickly matured into a great communist fighter and set an example for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"in firm response to the call of the party central committee, we are launching a new upsurge in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao still more assiduously. we will make it a regular practice to study at least one hour a day, write study notes and call meetings to exchange our gains in the study, and go over the four volumes of the 'selected works of mao tsetung' once again."

they firmly declare: "we pledge to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, safeguard the unity and unification of the party, strengthen our sense of organization and discipline, obey orders from the party central committee in all our actions and do our share in smashing any sabotage and disruption by internal and external class enemies, defending the dictatorship of the proletariat and liberating our motherland's sacred territory -- taiwan province."

the article by pan mei-ying says: "we, the people of yao nationality, and our future generations will never forget our indebtedness to chairman mao."

it continues: "chairman mao is the never-setting red sun in the hearts of the people of all nationalities. mao tsetung thought is the bright beacon that always guides us in our triumphant advance. the decision of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng on the publication of the 'selected works of mao tsetung' and preparations for the publication of the 'collected works of mao tsetung' represents our fundamental interests and fervent desire. it gives us tremendous inspiration."

the article by the educated young people of the kuangkuotientitayutsowei commune says: "we are launching a new upsurge in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao and are revising our study plans. we have decided to go over the four volumes of the 'selected works of mao tsetung' before september 9 next year.

"we will conscientiously study chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the series of important instructions he gave during the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. we will deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and continue to repulse the right deviationist attempt.

"we are determined to live up to chairman mao's expectations for us educated young people, temper ourselves in the great storms of class struggle and two-line struggle, persevere in integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants, strike root in the countryside, engage in farming unswervingly and help reduce the three great differences and restrict bourgeois right."

Patriotic Compatriots in Hongkong and Macao Warmly Support Decisions of Central Leading Organs

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Oct. 13, 1976)

patriotic compatriots in hongkong and macao say that they have been greatly inspired by the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the c.p.c. central committee military commission on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the c.p.c. central committee decision on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung".

these important decisions, they declare, have fully reflected the aspiration of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including the patriotic compatriots in hongkong and macao.

warmly supporting the two decisions, they have expressed the determination to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, conscientiously study works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, raise their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies and do their share in supporting the socialist revolution and construction of the motherland, expanding the patriotic united front against hegemonism and liberating taiwan province, the sacred territory of china.

over the last few days, patriotic compatriots of various circles in hongkong and macao have held meetings to study and discuss the two decisions and the editorial "common aspiration of hundreds of millions of people" by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily".

at a meeting held on the evening of october 11, leading members of various patriotic trade unions in hongkong and kowloon studied the two important decisions and said elatedly: the two decisions fully show that the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng is of one heart with the people throughout the country. chairman mao is the never-setting red sun in our hearts. the decision to establish a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao will enable our future generations to pay respects to chairman mao's remains, recall his magnificent exploits and remember his earnest teachings. this represents precisely our deepest wishes and greatest happiness. mao tsetung thought is the most precious and most important

heritage handed down by chairman mao. the party central committee decision to publish the "selected works of mao tsetung" and prepare for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung" is a great event we have been looking forward to for a long time. we hongkong workers warmly love the great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china. we firmly respond to the call of the party central committee and are determined to carry out chairman mao's behests and study mao tsetung thought hard in connection with actual class struggle in hongkong.

staff members of patriotic organizations, workers, peasants, fishermen, teachers and students say that they are making plans for the study of chairman mao's works and launching a new upsurge in studying mao tsetung thought, so that the radiance of mao tsetung thought will forever light up the road of advance of the patriotic compatriots in hongkong and macao.

Peking Steel Mill Workers Pledge to Carry on Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Cause

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1976)

the cadres and workers of the peking steel mill have been greatly inspired by the decision of the leading central organs on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". after studying these decisions they voiced their firm determination to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, continue to take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china.

the workers have over the past few days earnestly studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao and the series of important instructions which chairman mao had made since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they have made conscientious efforts to grasp chairman mao's scientific thesis that the bourgeoisie is "right in the communist party" and deepened the struggle to

criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. they have displayed even greater enthusiasm in grasping revolution and promoting production. daily steel output has doubled. on october 9, the day when the two decisions came, the whole mill was a scene of jubilation. the cadres and workers said: we steel workers have highest esteem for the great leader chairman mao and boundless faith in invincible mao tsetung thought. the two wise decisions of the leading central organs reflect the wishes of the steel workers. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, we will safeguard the unity and unification of the party, strengthen our sense of organization and discipline, obey the orders of the party central committee in all our actions and, in firm response to the call of the party central committee, study seriously, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, grasp revolution, promote production, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, win still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

while studying and discussing the two decisions of the leading central organs, cadres and workers of the peking steel mill reviewed the history of both the two-line struggles within the party and the international communist movement and re-studied chairman mao's teaching "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." they said: chairman mao taught us to practise marxism and safeguard the party's unity but the opportunists within the party always created splits in order to practise revisionism. facts show that our party, founded and nurtured by chairman mao himself, is a great, glorious and correct party and has been long-tempered in the flames of class struggle and two-line struggle. it has never been easy to try to crush our party. anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampers with chairman mao's directives, and anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies is bound to fail.

the 6,000 cadres and workers of the peking steel mill have speedily translated the party central committee's call into action and ushered in a new upsurge in the mill in the study of the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao. leading party committee members have taken the lead in studying 2 hours a day after work. all workers of the mill have voiced their determination to go over the first four volumes of the "selected works

of mao tsetung" and chairman mao's important directives within one year. the existing spare-time study groups have revised their study plans while new groups are being formed. the workers pledged to study and apply chairman mao's teachings in struggle. many workers sang "the east is red", "the internationale" and "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" before and after work. earnest study and deep-going criticism of teng hsiao-ping have stimulated the workers to greater revolutionary enthusiasm. working selflessly in a communist spirit, the workers have constantly raised their productivity. steel output in the first ten days of october was 4 percent higher than in the corresponding period of september.

Shaoshan People Support Decisions of Leading Central Organs

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1976)

armymen and people in shaoshan district in hunan province, home of the great leader and teacher chairman mao, most enthusiastically support the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for chairman mao tsetung and the c.p.c. central committee decision on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung".

an article by the party committee of shaoshan district, hunan province, carried in today's "people's daily" says: "the news filled the workers, commune members, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and cadres in our district with boundless excitement and inspiration.

"this is a major event in the political life of the people in our country. it fully reflects the common aspiration of us shaoshan people and expresses the ardent desire of the chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over to pay respects to chairman mao's remains and study mao tsetung thought," the article states.

"the great leader chairman mao was one with us at heart. we will never forget his great revolutionary practice in shaoshan and his loving care for us

shaoshan people. his brilliant image is imprinted in our hearts."

the article goes on to say: "in the past fifty years and more, chairman mao inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism in all aspects and enriched the treasure-house of marxist theory. chairman mao was the greatest marxist of the contemporary era, and mao tsetung thought is the invincible banner of us revolutionary people. we shaoshan people owe every victory we have won to mao tsetung thought."

the article says: "since the passing of chairman mao, the broad masses of party members and cadres have been eagerly studying chairman mao's writings at reading classes of various types. the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants are restudying the "selected works of mao tsetung". the more they study, the more they love chairman mao and the greater revolutionary will they display. we, the people of shaoshan, have been longing to study more of chairman mao's works so as to better master mao tsetung thought. now the party central committee has decided to publish volume five of the "selected works of mao tsetung" at the soonest possible date, with other volumes to follow, and make preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung" and put the work under the direct leadership of the c.p.c. central committee political bureau headed by comrade hua kuo-feng. how happy we are about all this excl."

the shaoshan district party committee makes this vow: "we are determined, in response to the call of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, to take the lead in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, use invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as our weapon in the fight against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party and against revisionism. we will deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and continue to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. we will study chairman mao's teaching "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" and wage resolute struggles against all statements and actions that are contrary to these three basic principles."

the article says in conclusion: "our party was founded by chairman mao himself and has been long-tempered in the flames of class struggle and two-line struggle, and it is a great, glorious and correct party. historical experience shows that it has never been easy to try to crush our party. anyone

who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampers with chairman mao's directives, and anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies, is bound to fail."

STUDY OF MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT

Central China County Party Committee Leads People in Studying Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Oct. 12, 1976)

in honour of the memory of chairman mao, people in central china's linhsien county, which is noted for its red flag canal, have launched a new drive to study and apply mao tsetung thought under the leadership of the county party committee.

at a recent meeting, the linhsien county party committee decided to carry out chairman mao's behests and call on the people of the county to study mao tsetung thought well. it instructed the cadres at all levels to take the lead in the study and application of mao tsetung thought and in the criticism of revisionism.

county party committee secretary chin chih-hua does his studying in the morning and late at night. he said: "as a party secretary, i must take the lead in studying mao tsetung thought if i am to be a good leader. in leading the party committee in a united struggle, i have to rely on mao tsetung thought."

following his example, all the committee members are studying hard. chin chin-tsai, a county committee member and secretary of the general party branch of a chemical fertilizer plant, is studying with particular attention chairman mao's article "carry the revolution through to the end". an ordinary worker, he was promoted to the county leadership during the great proletarian cultural revolution. consistent study of chairman mao's works in the years since has helped him raise his political consciousness and quality of leadership. he has done a good job in guiding the workers to grasp revolution and promote production with the result that the fertilizer plant has been commended as an advanced unit in learning from taching.

members of the linhsien party committee studied chairman mao's stand, viewpoint and methods in close connection with the realities of the current class struggle, learned to distinguish between right and wrong lines, and stood in the van of the struggle to criticize

teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. chang lai-so, member of the county party committee and party secretary of the linchi people's commune, organized the poor and lower-middle peasants to study chairman mao's works. he took the lead in writing critical articles, and at a meeting of 2,000 people in the commune, he made an extensive criticism of teng hsiao-ping's attempt to oppose chairman mao's revolutionary line and reverse correct verdicts and restore capitalism. this helped push forward revolutionary mass criticism in the commune. within several days the production brigades of the commune held 400 meetings in political evening schools or in the fields to criticize teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line.

in the course of studying, members of the linhsien party committee have striven to act upon chairman mao's teachings and apply them. in june this year, while deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt, members of the committee restudied chairman mao's important instructions on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and decided on eight measures to restrict bourgeois right. one of the measures was that all committee members should serve as workers or peasants, going to eat, live and work with the masses for one month a year. after the passing of chairman mao, the committee members measured themselves against this and the other decisions and vowed to act on them more conscientiously.

tsui feng-chin, deputy secretary of the county party committee, is a young woman cadre who has come forward in the great cultural revolution. she has taken the lead in restricting bourgeois right and insisted on receiving work points like the peasants instead of a higher wage like the other county cadres. since chairman mao's death, tsui feng-chin has set herself even stricter standards than before. during these last weeks she has gone to work alongside the workers and always chosen heavy jobs. she sweats together with the workers and her heart is closely linked with theirs. many veteran workers say: "with such fine young people as her, we are confident that there are worthy successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause which chairman mao pioneered in china. our hearts are at ease."

leading members of the linhsien party committee have also strengthened their leadership over the county's mass movement to study mao tsetung thought.

on september 25, the county party committee started a class to train over 200 women cadres in the study of chairman mao's works. many of them worked out new study plans and were determined to go over the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" before september 9 next year.

WOMEN CADRES

Young Woman Party Secretary of Tachai Brigade Matures Through Class Struggle

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Oct. 12, 1976)

kuo feng-lien, secretary of the party branch of tachai brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture praised by chairman mao, is a young grassroots cadre who has been tempered through class struggle.

following the great leader chairman mao's teachings, the cadres and commune members of tachai brigade of hsiyang county in the north china province of shansi have persisted in struggles against revisionism and capitalism as well as against nature, and in the course of struggle built their brigade into a thriving socialist new village. in 1964, chairman mao issued the call to the whole country "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

in 1973, on the recommendation of its former secretary chen yung-kuei, the tachai party branch unanimously elected kuo feng-lien secretary. chen yung-kuei said to her: "a heavy responsibility has fallen on your shoulders. you must live up to the expectations of chairman mao, the party and the poor and lower middle peasants of tachai." kuo feng-lien, then only 26 years old, pledged to work with the poor and lower middle peasants of tachai and continue to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and carry on the revolutionary spirit of tachai. she has diligently carried out her pledge in the past three years.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in 1974, she led the commune members in criticizing lin piao's crime of trying, like confucius in the past, to turn back the wheels of history. in 1975 teng hsiao-ping put forward a counter-revolutionary revisionist programme which preached the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces in a vain attempt to liquidate the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. the tachai party branch boycotted this revisionist programme and worked against teng hsiao-ping in all aspects.

always taking class struggle as the key link, the tachai party branch has educated the masses with facts of the struggles waged since liberation between the two classes, two roads and two lines, mobilized the masses to criticize "the theory of dying out of class struggle" and "the theory of productive forces" and helped them understand more deeply the danger of the emergence of the bourgeoisie within the party. teng hsiao-ping advocated the expansion of bourgeois right,

but the tachai party branch has helped the cadres and masses to understand that bourgeois right is the soil that engenders a new bourgeoisie, and led them in taking all kinds of measures to restrict it. teng hsiao-ping negated and attacked the new socialist things which have emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution. against this, the tachai party branch has deepened the revolutions in education, in health work and in the ideological field and further strengthened the three-in-one leadership of the old, middle-aged and young.

kuo feng-lien comes from a poor peasant family. after graduating from primary school in 1961, she returned to do farm work in tachai. nurtured by mao tsetung thought for the last 15 years she has developed into a staunch revolutionary cadre.

in 1963, two years after she had returned to the village, tachai was hit by destructive floods from mountain torrents. this disaster left nearly all the houses and most of the terraced fields in ruins. a number of class enemies, in an attempt to weaken the will of the commune members, spread it about that this was heaven's revenge on those who did not believe in the gods. some others with strong capitalist tendencies proposed that each family be allowed to "go their own way", hoping in this way to disintegrate the collective economy and restore individual farming. the then party secretary chen yung-kuei led the commune members in exposing the intrigues of the class enemies and criticizing the capitalist tendencies and mobilized the commune members to rebuild their homes through their collective efforts. kuo feng-lien, though only 16 years old at that time, plunged into the struggle with great enthusiasm. in the course of struggle she acquired a better understanding of chairman mao's teachings: "only socialism can save china" and "never forget class struggle". she led the girls in lifting one by one the plants flattened by the flood. in winter the girls worked alongside the men in freezing weather to repair the damaged fields. the commune members praised them as "girls cast in iron", and the shock team formed by the 23 young girls, with kuo feng-lien as their first team leader, was named the "iron girls team".

with the spread of the reports on tachai's exploits throughout the country, kuo feng-lien's photographs often appeared in newspapers. some people wrote to her suggesting that she should leave the hard life of the village for the cities. even in her own village some said that a girl of her capability could not remain there long.

kuo feng-lien realised that she was facing a struggle against ideas of the exploiting classes and old

customs and habits. the bitter history of her own family, examples of how old cadres like chen yung-kuei fought against corruption, and the party branch committee's teachings passed through her mind one after another. she diligently studied chairman mao's advice about young people: "our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." she decided she must stay in the countryside.

shortly after the cultural revolution started, kuo feng-lien took the lead in organizing the red guards in tachai. at that time, liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping tried to suppress criticism of the party capitalist roaders by the revolutionary masses, and some who were carrying out their revisionist line came out with attacks on tachai. kuo feng-lien waged a face-to-face struggle against them. she said: "for all these years, we tachai people have followed chairman mao's teachings and marched along the socialist road. chairman mao has issued the call: in agriculture, learn from tachai. why do you attack tachai?" confronted with this rebuttal, the attackers sneaked away.

kuo feng-lien joined the chinese communist party in 1966. attending the national day celebrations in peking in 1969 she met the great leader chairman mao. kuo feng-lien has conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and the first four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung".

kuo feng-lien is now a member of the standing committee of the hsiyang county party committee and member of the standing committee of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee. but she continues to maintain close ties with the masses and often works alongside them in the fields. she says: "taking part in collective productive labour is an important measure advocated by chairman mao to combat and prevent revisionism, and also a tradition in our tachai. this tradition must never be lost."

our great leader chairman mao, summarizing the historical experience of the international proletarian revolution, called for the selecting and nurturing of revolutionary successors through the storms of struggle. of the seven members of the tachai party branch committee three, including kuo feng-lien, are young people below 30. the three-in-one leadership of old, middle-aged and young is now guiding all commune members of the brigade to continue their advance along the revolutionary path charted by chairman mao.

MOBILE LIBRARIES

Mobile Libraries on Inner Mongolian Grassland

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 12, 1976)

the red mobile libraries (called "ulanbaogech" in mongolian language) that service the baiyinula grassland in the sunid right banner in the inner mongolian autonomous region have won the warm appreciation of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen. these libraries are one of the new socialist things that have emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the baiyinula production brigade in this banner formed the mobile libraries to meet the wish of the herdsmen to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they drew on the experience of the area in forming the well-known "ulanmuchi" (meaning mobile red theatrical troupe), which was started in 1957 and then spread throughout the autonomous region.

. sixtyfive households of mongolian and han nationalities are scattered in 15 villages on the grassland which covers 400 square kilometres. the herdsmen often move about vast grassland in search of better grazing grounds. the party branch asked the herdsmen to discuss how the reading-rooms should be run for the convenience of the local readers. adopting the best plan put forward by the masses, it decided to set up a central reading-room at the brigade where those in charge of the mobile libraries in various villages come regularly to get new books and return those already read.

each mobile library provides works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao, in both the mongolian and han languages, as well as reference books for political study, books of popular science, works of literature, picture books, pictorials, newspapers and journals. loose-leaf notebooks attached to some books provide the means for writing comments and suggestions. the head of the stockbreeding group in each village also serves as the head of the mobile library, and librarians are chosen from among the herdsmen. each time a batch of books is exchanged, new books are included that the herdsmen ask for and others that meet their seasonal stockbreeding needs.

the mobile libraries stimulated the movements to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to criticize lin piao and confucius. they have also provided stimulating material for the movement to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

the brigade party branch trains the librarians, heads of mobile libraries and story-tellers and commentators into activists in theoretical study. it gives them guidance in theoretical study and helps them enhance their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle.

since the establishment of the mobile libraries, the herdsmen have extended their reading of revolutionary books and striven to emulate the heroes they have come to know about. in a display of revolutionary fervour, youth shock teams braved ice and snow to plant 50,000 trees on rolling sand dunes, built four enclosed pastures and dug a chain of more than 30 wells last winter and this spring. as cave-ins held back well-digging on the sand dunes, the mobile libraries sent copies of the manual "how to dig a well" to the work site. this gave them access to advanced experience and they were able to improve their well digging technique and speed up the work.

INTEGRATION OF CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE

North China Province Gains New Successes in Integrating Chinese and Western Medicine

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Oct. 12, 1976)

shansi province in north china has reported new successes during the cultural revolution in combining chinese traditional and western medicine to treat common, recurrent and difficult diseases.

good results have also been obtained in gathering, growing, processing and using chinese medicinal herbs.

practice in combining traditional chinese and western medicine guided by dialectical materialism, it is expected, will lead to a new integrated medical science and pharmacology in china.

this requires broad participation of medical personnel and the masses. large numbers of chinese medical workers have gone to factories and the countryside to make wide-ranging investigations with the local people and health workers into the use of herbal medicine and its combination with western medicine. they help carry forward the chinese medical heritage and enrich medical science.

most of the barefoot doctors in hsiyang county, shansi province, can now use both traditional chinese and western methods to diagnose and treat ordinary, recurrent, endemic and infectious diseases.

adhering to the principle of priority to prevention, these barefoot doctors take appropriate measures well in advance of the seasons when particular infectious diseases become prevalent. as a result, the rate of incidence has sharply dropped. the role they have played in preventing and curing diseases in the countryside has been of tremendous importance to building hsiyang into a tachai-type county. although the famous tachai production brigade receives thousands of visitors a day, the incidence of infectious diseases has been very low over the past decade.

chiao shun-fa, a physician at the chishan county hospital, has worked out a method of acupuncture on the scalp which has proved effective in treating cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral thrombosis, cranial injury and other diseases of the brain. this new treatment is being popularized throughout the country. it has been proved reliable in clinical use.

the success is a good example of how doctor chiao has carried out the integration of traditional chinese and western medicine.

some gynaecologists at the no. 1 hospital affiliated to shansi medical college, working with veteran doctors of the institute of traditional chinese medicine in the province, have successfully dealt with 700 cases of extra-uterine pregnancy without operation.

by combining chinese traditional and western medicine, many hospitals report successful treatment of vitiligo, coronary heart disease, bronchitis and other diseases.

acupuncture anaesthesia has been rapidly popularized in shansi urban and rural hospitals during the cultural revolution.

in kaoping county, 27 commune clinics have adopted this new method of anaesthesia.

at present, medical workers are concentrating on raising the analgesic effect of acupuncture anaesthesia. they have improved the method so that the needles need not remain 15 to 20 minutes or longer in the body, and reduced the number of insertions. fewer auxiliary medicines are now required during the operation than before.

as to the techniques of acupuncture anaesthesia, apart from auricular needling, acupuncture on the lip, ear, scalp and other parts of the body has been adopted.

shansi province has run more than 150 training classes in the past few years for doctors of the western school to learn chinese medicine.

at the classes, doctors of the chinese traditional and western schools cooperate in diagnosing cases and learn from each other. they delve into some subjects, striving to make greater contributions to china's new medicine and pharmacology.

over half the medical workers in the province's counties and communes are now able to use both chinese and western methods to deal with ordinary and recurrent ailments.

many barefoot doctors are combining chinese and western medicine in prevention and treatment and in medical research. they use dozens of herbal medicine to deal with various illnesses. they collect and use effective folk prescriptions to serve the peasants and help revive the medical heritage.

barefoot doctor yang wen-shui of chishan county has treated 180 cases of chronic suppurative osteomyelitis with a total rate of effectiveness, including slight effect, coming to 90 percent.

of these, 30 cases were classified by major hospitals as requiring amputation, which leaves the patients disabled. after treatment by yang wen-shui these patients have had their limbs saved and the function of the limbs gradually restored.

the mass efforts are being made to gather, grow and prepare medicinal herbs in over 100 counties and cities in the province. herbal medicine has been widely used to prevent colds and bacterial dysentery and help reduce the incidence.

more than 5,000 production brigades have set up pharmacies or workshops to make herbal and western medicines by simple methods for their locality.

SUGAR REFINING INDUSTRY

Northwest China Expands Sugar Refining Industry

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 12, 1976)

sinkiang uighur autonomous region in northwest china has more than doubled its sugar-refining capacity in the past decade.

with a total of 18 refineries, as against only one prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, the region now ranks first in northwest china's sugar output.

this is a great victory for the party's policy of minority autonomy, which has led to the steady growth of production and the economy and the constant improvement of the people's living standards in the minority areas.

sinkiang has a suitable climate for growing sugar beet. the party and government led the local people in turning the manass river valley into a sugar beet producer soon after liberation. during the big leap forward of 1958, the big shihhotzu august first sugar refinery, the region's first, was built in the valley.

during the great cultural revolution, the people of sinkiang have penetratingly criticized the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, which "seeks ostentation and things foreign" in running enterprises and advocates "direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministries concerned". they have made full use of local manpower, materials and natural resources to build big, medium-sized and small enterprises. with state support, the sugar-refining industry has developed with greater, faster, better and more economical results. there are at present sugar refineries in urumchi city, ili autonomous prefecture of the kazakh nationality, shihhotzu area and changchi autonomous prefecture of the hui nationality in north sinkiang, and payingholen mongolian autonomous prefecture, aksu prefecture, kashgar prefecture and khotan prefecture in the south.

the sugar refinery in usu county at the northern foot of the tienshan mountains is an advanced unit in learning from taching, national pace-setter in industry. it ranks among the best of sinkiang's small refineries in quantity and quality of sugar produced. the refinery was built in 1971 on a gobi wasteland strewn with boulders and pebbles. following taching's example, the cadres and workers displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. they joined the building workers

in putting up workshops, offices and dormitories. they also opened up 13 hectares of wasteland, which now produce enough vegetables, water melons and sweet melons for their consumption. the refinery has turned out several hundred tons of sugar since it went into operation.

sinkiang has now 3,000 sugar workers of uighur, han, kazakh, hui, mongolian, sibo and other nationalities. while helping new workers study revolutionary theory, the party organizations and revolutionary committees of the refineries have assigned veteran workers to teach them skills, sent them to study in sugar refineries in other places or set up "july 21" workers colleges.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Leader Receives New Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 12, 1976)

comrade mehmet shehu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, received new chinese ambassador to albania liu hsin-chuan here yesterday and had an extremely cordial and friendly conversation with him.

comrade shehu first of all expressed deep condolences once again on the passing of chairman mao tsetung on behalf of the albanian party of labour, the government, the people and the army. at the same time he fully supported the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the c.p.c. central committee military commission on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". comrade shehu said that the establishment of a memorial hall for comrade mao tsetung will enable the albanian people -- close friends of the chinese people -- and the people of the world to have opportunity to pay respects to his remains.

ambassador liu hsin-chuan wholeheartedly thanked comrade shehu for his deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung on behalf of the albanian party of labour, the government, the people and the army, and for his full support for the two above-mentioned decisions of october 8.

present on the reception was albanian minister of foreign affairs nesti nase.

CHINA AND BENIN

Benin Agricultural Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

a 6-member agricultural delegation from benin led by philipp akpo, minister of rural development and action of cooperation, arrived in peking this morning after concluding their visit to korea.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry; chin feng-chu and chang chi-jui, deputy department directors of the ministry of agriculture and forestry.

present were benin ambassador to china moussa bajo ali-traore, ambassador of upper volta bado mathieu guy, and charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy here so jong guk.

Minister Sha Feng Gives Banquet for Benin Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1976)

minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng gave a banquet in honour of the agricultural delegation from benin led by philipp akpo, minister of rural development and action of cooperation, here this evening.

moussa bajo ali-traore, ambassador of benin to china, was among the guests.

addressing the banquet alive with expressions of friendship between the people of china and benin, minister sha feng said: "we are happy to note that the government and people of benin, led by president mathieu kerekou, have exerted themselves to safeguard their national independence, stressed reliance on their own efforts in developing the national economy and attached importance to the expansion of agriculture with satisfactory results."

he said: "guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, china has carried out the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, displayed the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, persevered in learning from tachai in agriculture, and won consecutive good harvests over the years."

minister sha feng expressed the conviction that the visit of the agricultural delegation from benin will further enhance the friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

minister akpo said in his speech: "the friendly welcome we have received since arriving in china is a measure of the profound friendship between the people of china and benin.

"benin, too, has opted for such a principle, namely, taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the basic motive power," he added. he pointed out that, having wiped out the vestiges of imperialism and colonialism, benin is building farmland irrigation facilities, popularizing new cultivation methods and preparing conditions for mechanization. "it is because of these similarities between china and benin that we are convinced our visit will be fruitful," minister akpo stated.

the banquet was also attended by liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; ho kung-kai, department director of the ministry of foreign affairs; and li yung-kai, department director, and chin feng-chu and chang chi-jui, deputy department directors, of the ministry of agriculture and forestry.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Democratic Kampuchean Economic and Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

the democratic kampuchean economic and trade delegation led by mey prang, president of the committee of communications, arrived in peking by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were li chiang and chen chieh, chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign trade.

on hand were also pich cheang, ambassador of democratic kampuchea to china, and so jong guk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Gives Banquet for Democratic Kampuchean Government Economic and Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1976)

li chiang, minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the democratic kampuchean government economic and trade delegation led by mey prang, president of the committee of communications.

among the guests were pich cheang, ambassador of democratic kampuchea to china, and his wife.

present were vice-minister of foreign affairs han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and leading members of departments concerned.

minister li chiang and delegation leader mey prang spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, minister li chiang warmly praised the kampuchean people for the tremendous victories they have won in restoring and developing production by perseverance in maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands, relying on their own efforts and displaying the spirit of revolutionary heroism since nation-wide liberation. he said: "since kampuchea's nation-wide liberation, china and kampuchea, in line with the principles of proletarian internationalism, have carried out economic cooperation and developed trade on the basis of mutual trust and understanding, thus enhancing the economic and trade relations between the two countries".

minister li chiang added: "in the days of deeply mourning the great leader and teacher chairman mao, the people of our country are determined to turn grief into strength, carry out chairman mao's behests, rally most closely round the central committee of the communist party of china headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and carry out still better the revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs formulated by chairman mao himself. in the future, we will, as always, unite and win victory together with the kampuchean people." he was convinced, he said, that the delegation's current visit would further strengthen the economic and trade relations between the two countries and enhance the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of the two countries.

in his speech, delegation leader mey prang expressed deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. "in his brilliant revolutionary life, chairman mao tsetung correctly and resolutely inherited the theory of marx and lenin," mey prang declared.

"we the kampuchean revolutionary organization and people are determined to turn grief into strength, carry out chairman mao's behests and further consolidate and develop the fraternal, militant friendship between kampuchea and china so that it will become still better, purer and brighter."

the delegation leader highly praised the brilliant victories won by the brotherly chinese people in socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the communist party of china with chairman mao tsetung as its outstanding leader.

mey prang stated that the revolutionary fraternal friendship and firm militant unity of the kampuchean and chinese people was forged on a rock-firm political foundation which no obstructive force could shake. "the delegation's current visit was a good opportunity to consolidate and develop the friendship, unity and cooperation between our two countries," he declared.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Sinkiang Song and Dance Troupe
Leaves Kuwait for Home

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Oct. 12, 1976)

the song and dance troupe of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region of china wound up its friendly visit to kuwait and left here for home by special plane last night.

the troupe, which arrived here on october 4, gave four performances in the capital and the oil town of ahmadi to more than 2,500 spectators. the kuwaiti friends highly appreciated the chinese people's spirit in building and defending their socialist motherland as reflected in the items performed by the troupe.

during its stay in kuwait, the troupe also visited factories, schools, oilfields and failakka island, a place of historical renown.

chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei gave a reception on october 10 for the visit of the troupe. abdullah al jaber al sabah, special advisor to the kuwaiti emir, and other high ranking officials were present.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

liu yang-chiao, leading member of the department of philosophy and social sciences of the chinese academy of sciences, met mexican surgeon and archaeologist octavio luis gonzalez calderon, and his wife and son and gave a dinner in their honour here this afternoon. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology, was present on both occasions.

as guests of the department of philosophy and social sciences of the chinese academy of sciences, the mexican friends toured peking, anyang, chengchow and loyang. they will leave here for kwangchow tomorrow before going home.

Chinese Scientists Delegation Leaves Peking for Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1976)

a six-member chinese scientists delegation led by liu hua-ching, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, left here yesterday for a visit to mexico at the invitation of the mexican national council of sciences and technology.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wang kuang-wei, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, and chen teh-ho, deputy departmental director of the chinese foreign ministry.

jaime soliano, minister-counsellor of the mexican embassy here, was present at the airport.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Panamanian Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

vice-premier
ku mu met and had friendly talk here this afternoon with nicolas ardito barletto, minister of planning and economic policy of the republic of panama, and his wife.

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, were present on the occasion.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Panamanian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

chinese
vice-minister of foreign affairs wang hai-jung met and had a friendly talk here this morning with nicolas ardito barletto, minister of planning and economic policy of the republic of panama, and his wife.

present were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Prime Minister and Mrs. Somare and Other Distinguished Guests from Papua New Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

hua
kuo-feng, premier of the state council, met here this afternoon with michael thomas somare, prime minister of papua new guinea, and mrs. veronica somare and the other distinguished guests from papua new guinea.

vice-premier li hsien-nien was present on the occasion.

at the meeting, premier hua kuo-feng, in great joy, warmly shook hands with prime minister and mrs. somare and the other guests, extending his welcome to them. then the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

among the distinguished guests from papua new guinea attending the meeting were anthony siaguru, secretary for the department of foreign affairs and trade; john yocklunn, special assistant to the prime minister; robin chow, assistant secretary of the department of foreign affairs and trade; and miss janet regione, research officer of the office of the prime minister.

also present were wang hai-jung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; and madame lin chia-mei.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Continues Talks with Prime Minister Michael Thomas Somare

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

vice-premier of the state council li hsien-nien continued talks with prime minister of papua new guinea michael thomas somare here this afternoon.

Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Papua New Guinea Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and papua new guinea was signed here this evening.

hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and michael thomas somare, prime minister of papua new guinea, signed the joint communique on behalf of their respective governments.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the papua new guinea side were mrs. veronica somare, wife of the prime minister; anthony siaguru, secretary for the department of foreign affairs and trade; john

yocklunn, special assistant to the prime minister; robin chow, assistant secretary of the department of foreign affairs and trade; and miss janet regione, research officer of the office of the prime minister.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the chinese side were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and madame lin chia-mei; wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; and lin ping, chu chuan-hsien, wu fan-wu and yen chia-hua, leading members of departments concerned.

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Papua New Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

following is the full text of the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and papua new guinea:

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of papua new guinea, in conformity with the interests and common desire of the two peoples, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as from 12 october, 1976. the two governments have agreed to exchange ambassadors as soon as it is mutually practicable and to provide each other with all necessary assistance for the performance of their diplomatic functions in their respective capitals in accordance with international practice.

the two governments have agreed to develop diplomatic relations, friendship and co-operation between their two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

(signed)
hua kuo-feng,
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china

(signed)
michael thomas somare,
prime minister of
papua new guinea

peking, october 12, 1976

Prime Minister Michael Thomas Somare Visits Peking Yili Bakery and Confectionery

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

prime minister michael thomas somare and other distinguished guests from papua new guinea visited the peking yili bakery and confectionery here this morning in the company of chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min.

under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee and guided by the general line for building socialism, the workers of the bakery and confectionery have worked hard in the spirit of independence and self-reliance since 1951 when it was set up. they have mechanized or semi-mechanized their work by making technical innovations in a big way. the mill has been constantly expanded and the production has gone up year by year.

when prime minister michael thomas somare and the other guests arrived, hundreds of men and women workers of the mill waved the miniature national flags of china and papua new guinea and bouquets and shouted slogans to express their warm welcome.

chao tung-sheng, chairman of the mill revolutionary committee, gave the honoured visitors an account of the present excellent situation in both the revolution and production of the mill and showed them round the workshops. the prime minister of papua new guinea watched the process of making biscuits, breads, confectionery and chocolates and took joy in sampling the products. while going round the workshops, prime minister somare wished the mill constant new achievements.

State Council Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of Prime Minister and Mrs. Somare of Papua New Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

the state council gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening to extend a warm welcome to michael thomas somare, prime minister of papua new guinea, mrs. somare and the other distinguished guests from papua new guinea accompanying them on their china visit.

the banquet was presided over by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council.

vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress li su-wen and minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng were among those present.

the national flags of china and papua new guinea hung side by side in the banquet hall which was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and papua new guinea. the hosts and guests clinked glasses again and again over the banquet, exchanging hearty congratulations on the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between china and papua new guinea and expressing the hope that the friendship between the two peoples would make new progress continuously.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and prime minister somare spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien expressed warm congratulations on the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between china and papua new guinea.

he paid tribute to the brave and industrious people of papua new guinea for their great efforts since independence to safeguard national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity and develop their national economy. "the chinese people heartily rejoice at the successes achieved by the people of papua new guinea and wish them continuous new victories on their road of advance," he added.

vice-premier li hsien-nien continued: "last month, our great leader and teacher chairman mao left us forever. the passing away of chairman mao has evoked immense grief in the hearts of the people of all nationalities in our country. the leaders and people of various circles of many countries, prime minister somare included, have sent us messages of condolence to honour the memory of chairman mao. for this we express our heartfelt thanks.

"chairman mao tsetung pointed out: the current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and it is excellent. all the basic contradictions in the world today are sharpening. the two superpowers are locked in a desperate rivalry for world hegemony, which reflects the irreconcilable contradictions between them and is bound to lead to war. in particular, the superpower that daily clamours about 'detente' and 'disarmament' is the main source of a new war. flaunting the banner of 'socialism,' it extends its arm for expansion in all parts of the world, not excepting the south pacific. but it lacks the strength to carry out its wild ambitions. beset with troubles both at home and abroad, it finds the going very hard. its pipe dream to dominate the

whole globe and enslave all the world's people is doomed to be dashed. the future of the world is in the hands of the people. chairman mao said: 'the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history.' 'all the reputedly powerful reactionaries are merely paper tigers. the reason is that they are divorced from the people.' countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend pounding away at superpower hegemony with the force of a mighty tide. the numerous third world countries are playing an ever more important role in international affairs. it is not the third world that fears the superpowers but the superpowers that fear the third world. the people of all countries will surely win final victory if they get united and persevere in struggle. any country, big or small, has its strong and weak points. big nations should not bully small ones, and strong nations should not bully weak ones. the chinese people are determined to implement the revolutionary line in foreign affairs formulated by chairman mao personally, never seek hegemony but unite with all the forces in the world that can be united with to jointly carry the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism through to the end."

the vice-premier went on to say: "the situation in china is excellent, too. mourning with profound sorrow our great leader and teacher chairman mao. we the entire chinese people are determined to turn grief into strength, rally closely round the party's central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and, acting upon chairman mao's teachings, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line, persevere in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold proletarian internationalism, deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, work hard to build china into a powerful socialist country and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity."

vice-premier li hsien-nien pointed out that both china and papua new guinea belong to the third world. "a common historical lot and common fighting objectives have bound us together. we are glad to note that in the past year and more friendly contacts between our two governments and peoples have made new progress.

"the current visit to china by the honourable prime minister somare personally and the establishment

of diplomatic relations between our two countries will add a new chapter to the annals of the development of relations between our two countries," he stated.

addressing the banquet, prime minister somare once again expressed the condolences of the government and people of papua new guinea on the death of chairman mao tsetung. "chairman mao was a leader of world stature and his influence will be felt well beyond his passing," he stated.

he said: "our two countries have agreed to enter into diplomatic relations. undoubtedly this will improve and expand the friendly informal relationship we already enjoy.

"one of the early steps taken by my government was to make approaches for the establishment of active trade relations with your country. the chinese government responded warmly and we are very happy that our bilateral trade is expanding and will undoubtedly prosper.

"indeed, the people's republic of china is at present holding an economic and trade exhibition in our capital, port moresby. this is arousing great interest amongst the people of papua new guinea. i hope that, at some time in the future, papua new guinea will be able to reciprocate."

prime minister somare pointed out: "papua new guinea is not in any bloc or political group. we stand on our own. we are a peace-loving people."

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of papua new guinea and china respectively.

among those present were leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned wang hai-jung, chou hua-min, chen mu-hua, lin chia-mei, hsieh li-fu, wang shou-jen, chang chao, liu hsi-chang, fu yu-fang, wang ping-nan, chang jui-ai and hsiao fang-chou.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Speech by Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien

(NCNA-English Peking, oct. 12, 1976)

following is the full text of the speech by vice-premier li hsien-nien at the banquet given here this evening by the state council in honour of prime minister of papua new guinea michael thomas somare and mrs. somare:

the honourable prime minister michael thomas somare and mrs. somare,
distinguished guests from papua new guinea,
friends and comrades,

the honourable prime minister somare, crossing the vast ocean, has come to our country for an official visit at the invitation of the chinese government and brought to the chinese people the friendly sentiments of the people of papua new guinea. today we have signed a joint communique on the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i wish to express our warm welcome to the prime minister and mrs. somare and the other distinguished guests from papua new guinea as well as our warm congratulations on the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

papua new guinea is a richly-endowed and beautiful country in the south pacific. after waging protracted and unremitting struggles, the brave and industrious people of papua new guinea finally won independence on september 16 last year. since then they have continued to make great efforts to safeguard national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity and develop their national economy. the chinese people heartily rejoice at the successes achieved by the people of papua new guinea and wish them continuous new victories on their road of advance.

comrades and friends,

last month, our great leader and teacher chairman mao left us forever. the passing away of chairman mao has evoked immense grief in the hearts of the people of all nationalities in our country. the leaders and people of various circles of many countries, prime minister somare included, have sent us messages of condolence to honour the memory of chairman mao. for this we express our heartfelt thanks.

chairman mao tsetung pointed out: the current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and it is excellent. all the basic contradictions in the world today are sharpening. the two superpowers are locked in a desperate rivalry for world hegemony, which reflects the irreconcilable

contradictions between them and is bound to lead to war. in particular, the superpower that daily clamours about "detente" and "disarmament" is the main source of a new war. flaunting the banner of "socialism," it extends its arm for expansion in all parts of the world, not excepting the south pacific. but it lacks the strength to carry out its wild ambitions. beset with troubles both at home and abroad, it finds the going very hard. its pipe dream to dominate the whole globe and enslave all the world's people is doomed to be dashed. the future of the world is in the hands of the people. chairman mao said: "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." "all the reputedly powerful reactionaries are merely paper tigers. the reason is that they are divorced from the people." countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend pounding away at superpower hegemony with the force of a mighty tide. the numerous third world countries are playing an ever more important role in international affairs. it is not the third world that fears the superpowers but the superpowers that fear the third world. the people of all countries will surely win final victory if they get united and persevere in struggle. any country, big or small, has its strong and weak points. big nations should not bully small ones, and strong nations should not bully weak ones. the chinese people are determined to implement the revolutionary line in foreign affairs formulated by chairman mao personally, never seek hegemony but unite with all the forces in the world that can be united with to jointly carry the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism through to the end.

the situation in china is excellent, too. mourning with profound sorrow our great leader and teacher chairman mao, we the entire chinese people are determined to turn grief into strength, rally closely round the party's central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and, acting upon chairman mao's teachings, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line, persevere in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold proletarian internationalism, deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, work hard to build china into a powerful socialist country and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity.

friends and comrades,

although china and papua new guinea are far apart geographically, the vast pacific ocean is no barrier to the friendship between the people of our two countries. back in the last century, chinese contract labourers sold by western colonialists already worked and lived on your land together with your people and sowed the seeds of friendship. both china and papua new guinea belong to the third world. a common historical lot and common fighting objectives have bound us together. we are glad to note that in the past year and more friendly contacts between our two governments and peoples have made new progress. in february last year sir maori kiki, deputy prime minister and minister for defence, foreign affairs and trade of papua new guinea, visited china upon invitation. in september last year the representative of the chinese government was invited to attend the celebrations of the independence of papua new guinea. there has also been an increasing exchange of visits between trade officials and persons of various circles of our two countries. we believe that the current visit to china by the honourable prime minister somare personally and the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries will add a new chapter to the annals of the development of relations between our two countries. we wish prime minister somare a fully successful visit.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of papua new guinea and the well-being of her people,

to the friendship between the peoples of china and papua new guinea,

to the health of the honourable prime minister and mrs. somare,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from papua new guinea,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here excl.

Speech by Prime Minister M.T. Somare

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

following
is the full text of the speech by michael thomas somare, prime minister of papua new guinea, at the banquet given in his honour by the state council here this evening:

your excellency, mr. li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, your excellencies, the heads of diplomatic missions, distinguished guests, brothers and sisters all,

thank you mr. vice-premier for the words of welcome and for the overwhelming reception we have received in china. thank you too for offering my wife and i and members of my delegation such warm hospitality here in the great hall of the people. it is indeed an honour for the leader of one of the newest and smallest actors on the world stage to be received by the leaders and people of one of the oldest and greatest nations of the world.

before saying anything else, i feel i should express again the condolences of the government and people of papua new guinea on the death of chairman mao tsetung. chairman mao was a leader of world stature and his influence will be felt well beyond his passing.

it is a great pleasure, excellency, to be able to note on this occasion that our two countries have agreed to enter into diplomatic relations. undoubtedly this will improve and expand the friendly informal relationship we already enjoy.

one of the early steps taken by my government was to make approaches for the establishment of active trade relations with your country. the chinese government responded warmly and we are very happy that our bilateral trade is expanding and will undoubtedly prosper.

indeed, the people's republic of china is at present holding an economic and trade exhibition in our capital, port moresby. this is arousing great interest among the people of papua new guinea. i hope that, at some time in the future, papua new guinea will be able to reciprocate.

i believe that it is very important for our two countries to learn more about each other. it is the hope of the papua new guinea government that its universalist foreign policy will be the appropriate context within which to encourage an exchange of information and culture.

papua new guinea has been isolated from the rest of the world for many centuries. since independence on 16th september 1975, papua new guinea has been actively developing contacts with the rest of the world. we want to do this in such a way as to make friends with all and enemies of none. we will seek friendship with all countries regardless of ideology, creed or economic system. the only exception to this is that we will not have any dealings with countries which practise apartheid or carry out racist policies totally unacceptable to us.

papua new guinea is not in any bloc or political group. we stand on our own. we are a peace-loving people. as a small and new nation we have little influence on the world situation. we therefore look to major powers such as china to do everything possible to maintain world peace so that our birthright of independence is preserved.

in conclusion i wish to propose a toast to

the prosperity of china and well-being of her people;

the health of his excellency mr. hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china;

the health of vice-premier li hsien-nien;

the health of vice-chairman li su-wen of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

the health of distinguished guests;

and friendly relations between our two countries.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Prime Minister Somare Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1976)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and michael thomas somare, prime minister of papua new guinea, continued to hold talks here this afternoon.

Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea and Mrs. Somare Visit in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1976)

prime minister of papua new guinea michael thomas somare, mrs. somare and the other distinguished guests from papua new guinea today toured the great wall and the ming tombs in the company of vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee liu hsi-chang and chairman of the peking women's federation fu yu-fang.

this afternoon mrs. somare visited the peking art handicraft factory and the peking no. 6 kindergarten in the company of madame lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Somare Give Grand Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1976)

prime minister of papua new guinea michael thomas somare and mrs. somare gave a grand banquet at the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests were vice-premier of the state council li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress li su-wen, and leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned wang hai-jung, chou hua-min, chen mu-hua, hao chung-shih, lin chia-mei, hsieh li-fu, wang shou-jen, chang chao, liu hsi-chang, fu yu-fang, wang ping-nan, chang jui-ai and hsiao fang-chou.

the national flags of china and papua new guinea hung side by side in the banquet hall.

prime minister somare and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, prime minister somare expressed thanks to the chinese government for the excellent arrangements and warm hospitality extended to him and his party. he said, "tonight's banquet gives me an opportunity to bid farewell to the many friends we have made in peking. i look forward to making more new friends as we travel to shanghai and canton."

the prime minister said, "for papua new guinea, and for myself, the visit is both historical and memorable. it is historical because we have established diplomatic relations between our two countries, which, no doubt, will lead to an expanding relationship between china and papua new guinea. we now have formal links with the greatest country in our region. it is memorable because i have also met china's great leaders, and they have, at first hand, given me a better understanding of the men and women who have built the new china.

"i have seen some of the things which the chinese people have achieved through self-reliance, hard work and the leadership of chairman mao," he added. in conclusion, he proposed a toast to the prosperity of china and well-being of the chinese people.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said in his speech, "yesterday, premier hua kuo-feng met with the honourable prime minister, mrs. somare and the other distinguished guests from papua new guinea, and the two sides had a cordial and friendly conversation. our two sides exchanged views on international issues of common interest and acquired a better mutual understanding. in our talks, we also explored with benefit the question of further developing our bilateral relations. we believe that there are good prospects for the development of relations between our two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence."

he said, "the honourable prime minister and mrs. somare and the other distinguished guests from papua new guinea are leaving peking tomorrow to visit places in southern china. you will surely observe for yourselves the moving scene of the people throughout china giving their warm support to the decisions of the leading central organs on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and on the publication of the 'selected works of mao tsetung' and preparations for the publication of the 'collected works of mao tsetung'. the entire chinese people have now started a new upsurge in the study of chairman mao's works. we are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, adhere to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and strive to win new victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction."

the chinese vice-premier requested prime minister somare to convey, upon his return home, the cordial greetings and high respects of the chinese people to the people of papua new guinea.

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and papua new guinea respectively.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1976)

the romanian friendship visiting group led by iulian plostinaru, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party, deputy to the grand national assembly and first secretary of the mehedinti county committee of the romanian communist party, left peking for home today.

it was seen off at the airport by yang kung-su and cheng chih-ping, leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present.

while in peking, the romanian comrades were honoured at a banquet given by vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee hsu yun-pei.

apart from peking, the visiting group also toured honan, hupeh, kwangchow and kweilin.

CHINA AND SURINAM

Chinese Nankirg Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Surinam

(NCNA-English Paramaribo, Oct. 11, 1976)

the chinese nanking acrobatic troupe gave its premiere on october ninth at the national sports hall in this capital of surinam.

surinamese president johan ferrier and his wife attended the premiere.

among the 1,500 spectators were also surinamese acting prime minister olton van genderen; wife of surinamese prime minister henck arron; speaker of parliament emile wyntuin and wife; social affairs minister soejadin soeperman; education minister runaldo venetiaan; justice minister eddy hoost; and commander of surinam forces elstak as well as members of parliament.

diplomatic envoys here were also present.

prior to the performance, a grand opening ceremony was held, which began with the playing of the national anthems of surinam and china. president ferrier, on behalf of the surinamese people expressed warm welcome to the troupe's visit and wished that friendship between peoples of surinam and china would grow further. acting prime minister genderen said he felt very happy about the fact that the troupe had come for a performance tour only several months after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

tang chih, the head of the troupe, thanked the surinam government and people for their hospitality.

the 14-item programme drew warm applause from the spectators.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Transportation Equipment Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

the swedish transportation equipment exhibition opened at the peking exhibition centre this morning.

sponsored by the swedish export council, the exhibition shows mainly equipment for transportation, road construction and loading and unloading of materials.

among the guests at the opening ceremony were wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade; wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chang yi-chun, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign affairs, and several hundred people in the capital.

also present were the swedish trade delegation led by folke lindskog, member of the board of directors

of the swedish export council and chairman of the board of directors of s.k.f.; kaj bjork, swedish ambassador to china; erik sten arvid zachrisson, leader of the delegation of the swedish transportation equipment exhibition, and members of the delegation.

diplomatic envoys to china from several other countries were also present.

speaking at the opening ceremony, delegation leader lindskog said, "the good relations between chinese and swedish industry have developed by an increasing number of contacts in recent years. in 1972 a large swedish industrial exhibition was held in peking. since that time several swedish delegations have visited china, and we have also been proud to welcome many chinese delegations as our guests in sweden."

he noted that the exhibition which opened here today is the largest manifestation in china by swedish industry since 1972. "we firmly believe that due to the great efforts from both sides, this exhibition will be a success and promote chinese-swedish trade and understanding between our two countries," he concluded.

addressing the opening ceremony, chairman wang yao-ting said: "this exhibition is being held here at a time when the people of all nationalities throughout china are in the midst of tremendous grief. chairman mao tsetung, the most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher of the chinese people, passed away on september 9. the chinese people are determined to turn grief into strength and rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests, persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the basic line of the party and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction. we will, as always, establish and develop relations of friendship and trade with various countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence." he expressed the conviction that this exhibition will make useful contributions in further increasing the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and swedish people and promoting the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

ambassador kaj bjork, in his speech, expressed his thanks to the chinese side for their efforts for the exhibition and wished it success.

after the addresses, chairman wang yao-ting cut the ribbon at the inauguration of the exhibition. then the chinese and swedish present made a round of the exhibition.

the china council for the promotion of international trade gave a reception yesterday evening on the occasion of the inauguration of the exhibition in peking.

Peking Banquet Marks Opening of Swedish Transportation Equipment Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1976)

the swedish export council and swedish ambassador to china kaj bjork gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the opening of the swedish transportation equipment exhibition.

present at the banquet were wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and cheng to-pin and chang yi-chun, leading members of departments concerned.

the swedish trade delegation led by folke lindskog, member of the board of directors of the swedish export council and chairman of the board of directors of s.k.f., and erik sten arvid zachrisson, leader of the delegation of the swedish transportation equipment exhibition, and the members of the exhibition delegation, were present at the banquet.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Foreign Ministers at UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 11, 1976)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 31st session of the general assembly of the united nations and minister of foreign affairs, met here this morning with mahgoub makawi, foreign minister of the democratic republic of the sudan, and abdulla abdu magid al asnag, foreign minister of the yemen arab republic, on separate occasions.

in the evening, chiao kuan-hua and vice-chairman of the chinese delegation huang hua attended a dinner party given in honour of the chinese delegation by princess ashraf pahlavi, chairman of the iranian delegation.

UN General Assembly Committee Ends Debate
on Elimination of Racial Discrimination

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 11, 1976)

representatives of more than 50 countries spoke at the third committee of the united nations general assembly in denunciation of racial discrimination.

the speakers, the representatives of the african countries in particular, strongly condemned the evil rule of apartheid by the racist regimes in south africa (azania), zimbabwe and namibia. they pledged firm support for the national liberation movements in southern africa.

the third committee of the assembly concluded its debate on the question of the elimination of racial discrimination on october 8.

during the debate, annan arkyin cato, representative of ghana, stressed that the struggle against racism and racial discrimination entails sacrifice, and in the final analysis "victory can be won only through the resolve and courage of the victims of these evil practices."

representative of mauritania ahmed ould sid'ahmed said, "how could we accept the fact that millions of our african brothers continued to live in the ghettoes of vorster and smith?" "we must react by isolating, both politically and militarily, the racist regimes in south africa and zimbabwe," he added.

representative of uganda rwabazaire expressed his firm support to the africans' fight with weapons in south africa until apartheid was liquidated.

representative of guinea bengaly dabo said that the racists and zionists were far from coming to reason. he expressed the conviction that the final victories of the people of zimbabwe, namibia, south africa (azania) and palestine could not be thwarted.

representative of the congo mrs. fila emphasized that the only language which the racists of pretoria could understand was the organized violence of peoples against the violence of apartheid.

albanian representative muhamed kapllani said that the support of the imperialists for the minority regimes in southern africa was aimed at preserving their own interests. the u.s. imperialists and the soviet social-imperialists were extending their tentacles into southern africa in an attempt to dominate the world.

chinese representative hsing sung-yi expressed support for the just struggle of the people of south africa (azania), namibia and zimbabwe. he stressed that in their contention for world hegemony, the superpowers have over the past year or two intensified their rivalry in africa, particularly in southern africa. one superpower has been active in many quarters advertizing "peaceful evolution" in an attempt to maintain its vested interests in southern africa. under the signboard of supporting "the national liberation movement" and "combating racism", the other superpower with its ambitious design is employing a variety of conspiratorial manoeuvres to sow dissension and intensify its infiltration and expansion in southern africa. but the long-tempered african people are clear-headed. they do not believe the "nice" words of the superpowers, nor are they intimidated by their bluster. the actual life has enabled the people of southern africa to realize ever more clearly that in fighting resolutely against the racist regimes, it is extremely important to maintain heightened vigilance to "prevent the tiger from entering the back door while repulsing the wolf from the front gate".

Chiao Kuan-hua Leaves New York for Home

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 12, 1976)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 31st session of the united nations general assembly and minister of foreign affairs, left here for home this morning after attending the current session of the general assembly.

among those seeing him off at the new york airport were: abdi baleta, vice-chairman, and muhamet kapllani, representative, of the albanian delegation; keat chhon and chan youran, representatives of the delegation of democratic kampuchea; and kwon min jun, permanent observer of the democratic people's republic of korea to the united nations.

also present at the airport were tang ming-chao, under-secretary general, and sinan korle, chief of protocol, of the united nations.

huang hua, vice-chairman, and other members, of the chinese delegation to the current u.n. general assembly, as well as huang chen, chief of the chinese liaison office to the united states, were also present.

CHINA AND US

Chou Pei-yuan Fetes American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, met the steroid chemistry and biochemistry group of the u.s.a. and gave a banquet in their honour this evening. the visiting group is led by josef fried, professor of chemistry and biochemistry, the department of chemistry of the university of chicago, with kenneth ryan, director of the laboratory for human reproduction and reproductive biology of the harvard medical school, as deputy leader.

the american group arrived in peking on october 10. they will visit kweilin, kwangchow and shanghai and have academic exchanges with the hosts.

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Visits Washington, Pasadena

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

the chinese men's and women's volleyball delegation carried on it's friendly tour and competition in the united states, according to report from washington.

the chinese players arrived in washington on october 5 and played the u.s. mid-west men's team and the u.s. east women's team on the evening of october 7, the second matches since the chinese delegation' arrival in the u.s. in the friendly and keen contest between the chinese men's team and its u.s. counterpart, each score was won after several changes of service. finally the chinese team defeated the u.s. team 2:1. the chinese women's team outplayed the u.s. team 3:0.

the excellent skill displayed by both sides was repeatedly applauded by an audience of about 4,000. arther h. rosen, president of the national committee on u.s.-china relations, and william gleysteen, senior staff member of the national security council saw the matches. huang chen, chief, and han hsu, deputy chief, of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states of america, saw the matches.

after visiting washington, the chinese men's and women's volleyball teams arrived in pasadena, texas, on october 8 and were warmly welcomed by mayor of the city john ray harrison, u.s. volleyball players, coaches and local residents.

in pasadena, the chinese volleyball players played the u.s. national men's and women's teams on the evening of october 9. the women's team match was keenly contested. in the first set, the score was tied five times till 7:7 before the chinese players won 15:7. the chinese women's team went on to take the second and third sets. the chinese men's team won the u.s. team 2-1 (7:15, 15:6, 15:10). the splendid performances of both sides were warmly acclaimed by mayor harrison and some other 2,000 spectators.

Delegation of National Council for US-China Trade Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1976)

the delegation of the national council for united states-china trade led by john w. hanley left peking today to visit other places of china before returning home.

it was seen off at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

while in peking, the delegation had business talks with the china council for the promotion of international trade, and visited factories, underground railway and scenic spots and places of historical interest. it gave a farewell dinner yesterday evening. david dean, deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, gave a reception for the china visit of the delegation.

CHINA AND WESTERN SAMOA

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in Western Samoa Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

wang tao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china to western samoa, left peking by air yesterday for his post.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairese Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

nguvulu lubunda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of zaire to the people's republic of china, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

a zambian government trade delegation led by minister of commerce dr. mutumba m. bull arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china. it will attend china's 1976 autumn export commodities fair to be held in kwangchow.

greeting the guests from zambia at the airport were li chiang, minister of foreign trade, and chang keng-ho, department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

zambian ambassador to china andreya s. masiye and embassy officials were present.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Gives Banquet for Zambian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1976)

li
chiang, minister of foreign trade, gave a luncheon here today in honour of the zambian government trade delegation led by dr. mutumba m. bull, minister of commerce.

among the guests were zambian ambassador to china andreya s. masiye and diplomatic officials of the zambian embassy here.

present were chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chang keng-ho, departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade; and chou ming-chi, deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign affairs.

minister li chiang took the floor first. he said: "the chinese government and people firmly support the zambian government and people in their struggle to oppose the two superpowers' contention for africa, particularly the efforts of social-imperialism to extend its tentacles into africa." he said that china and zambia are two friendly countries and that a profound friendship exists between the two peoples. "the current visit to china by the government trade delegation led by minister bull will surely open still broader vistas for the further development of the friendly relations of cooperation and trade relations between our two countries," minister li chiang stated.

speaking of the situation in africa, minister bull pointed out in the reply: "imperialism, colonialism and apartheid in southern africa will soon be a matter of history. zambia, as one of the front line countries, will continue to support the just struggle in southern africa." praising zambia-china friendship, minister bull said that the friendship between the two peoples will continue to develop.

earlier this morning minister li chiang held talks with minister mutumba m. bull.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Rice Research Institute Team Visits Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

the international rice research institute team to visit china led by dr. n.c. brady, director-general of the institute, left peking today for a visit to nanking, wuhsi, shanghai and kwangchow before returning home.

hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, gave a banquet in honour of the team on october 10 in peking. vice-minister of agriculture and forestry yang li-kung met all members of the team yesterday.

the international rice research institute team arrived in peking on october 7 on a special study and friendship visit to china at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy.

during their stay here, the team visited the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences, the institute of microbiology and institute of zoology under the chinese academy of sciences, people's communes and the agricultural exhibition centre, attended academic discussions and toured places of historical interest.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF GREETING ON CHINA'S NATIONAL DAY

Marxist-Leninist Parties and Organizations Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1976)

a number of marxist-leninist parties and organizations have recently sent messages to the central committee of the communist party of china, premier hua kuo-feng, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, extending congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

they were: chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist) edward f. hill and vice-chairmen c.l. o'shea and e. bull, general secretary of the national committee of the communist party of new zealand victor george wilcox, general secretary of

the central committee of the communist party of poland kazimierz mijal, the central committee of the communist party of sweden, the central committee of the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist), chairman of the central committee of the communist party of germany (marxist-leninists) ernst aust, the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of germany, the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of the united states, general secretary of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist) fosco dinucci, the central committee of the organization of communists of italy (marxist-leninist), general secretary of the ceylon communist party nagalingam sanmugathasan, the central leading organ of the marxist-leninist organization of the italian bolshevik communists, and the central committee of the communist league of union (marxist-leninist) in iceland.

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